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'DIPLOMATIC SOURCES' ON DPRK-ROK 'SECRET' TALKS

OW220023 Tokyo KYODO in English 0003 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 22 KYODO -- North and South Korea have had a series of secret, high-level talks since late last year to discuss a possible meeting between Presidents Kim Il-song and Chon Tu-hwan, the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN (newspaper) said Saturday. Officially, Pyongyang has rejected all forms of dialogue with Seoul since last January except for sports negotiations to protest a major South Korean-U.S. military exercise.

Quoting diplomatic sources in Tokyo, the leading economic daily said the secret negotiations were held at the truce village of Panmunjom between Politiburo member Ho Tam from the North and National Security Planning Agency Director Chang Se-tong from the South. They first met at the neutral village north of Seoul last December and the negotiations had been held almost monthly with their last contact made in October, the daily said in a front-page story. But the daily quoted a Japanese Government source as saying it appears the senior officials have so far failed to make any substantial headway.

The newspaper also said skepticism exists on whether the next meeting will be held as expected later this month because of a South Korean Defense Ministry statement earlier this week that President Kim had been assassinated. The statement, attributed to unconfirmed loudspeaker messages from the North in the demilitarized zone, proved to be false and angered the North Koreans.

The daily said the negotiations followed a secret trip to Seoul by Ho, a former foreign minister, for talks with Chon and Chang in September last year. Although both North and South Korea denied Ho had visited Seoul, the daily quoted the government source as saying "it is certain" that he went to Seoul.

A month later, South Korea sent Chang to Pyongyang as an emissary, according to the daily.

## ROK Embassy Denies Report

HK220526 Hong Kong AFP in English 0523 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 22 (AFP) -- The South Korean Embassy in Tokyo strongly denied Saturday that high-ranking officials of North and South Korea have met for talks at monthly intervals for almost a year in the truce village of Panmunjom. The NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN newspaper, citing diplomatic sources in Tokyo, reported Saturday that the first talks in the series were held in Panmunjom on the 38th Parallel dividing North and South Korea in December.

The officials involved in the talks were former North Korean Foreign Minister Ho Tam, now a Politiburo member and South Korea's National Planning Agency Director Chang Se-tong, the paper said. The paper also said at the last meeting in October, the 1988 Olympics co-hosting issue might have been discussed.

A South Korean Embassy spokesman said that the report was totally groundless and a sheer fabrication.

KYODO INTERVIEWS POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER

OW231121 Tokyo KYODO in English 1115 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 23 KYODO -- Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski said here Sunday that Polish leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski wants to visit Japan next year and also expressed optimism about improving his country's relations with the United States. Orzechowski said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE that Gen. Jaruzelski wishes to visit Japan because he attaches greater importance to Asia following his visit to Mongolia, China and North Korea in September. If it were realized, Gen. Jaruzelski will be the first Polish head of state to visit Japan.

Orzechowski said 1987 will be ideal for such a visit as it will mark the 30th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between Japan and Poland and that he will push the plan through diplomatic channels. The foreign minister said Poland would like to deepen relations with Asian countries. He said he is interested in technological development of Asian countries including Japan and Singapore and in the South Pacific's nuclear-free zone plan.

Orzechowski also confirmed that Poland and the United States held vice foreign ministerial talks for the first time in five years in Vienna in early November. The talks took place at U.S. "initiative" and both sides agreed to continue negotiations, he said.

He said improvement of relations between Poland and the U.S. depends on what moves the U.S. will make. U.S. sanctions against Poland failed and the U.S. itself knows this well, he said.

Poland's relations with Western Europe and Japan were virtually normalized after Poland lifted martial law, but the U.S. still imposes some sanctions on the country -- withdrawal of most-favored-nation treatment and official credits.

Orzechowski confirmed that Poland and the Vatican are negotiating through diplomatic channels for Gen. Jaruzelski's visit to the Vatican. The foreign minister suggested a possibility that his country will establish ambassador-level diplomatic relations with the Vatican as the first Warsaw Pact nation to do so.

Orzechowski visited Japan as guest of the Foreign Ministry.



DEFENSE MINISTER O CHIN-U'S 'ACCIDENT' CONFIRMED

HK241058 Hong Kong AFP in English 1047 GMT 24 Nov 86

[By Pierre-Antoine Donnet]

[Text] Pyongyang, Nov 24 (AFP) -- An atmosphere of peace and normality prevailed in the North Korean capital Monday with nothing to suggest a power struggle within the government of President Kim Il-song. But a North Korean official, Kim To-chun, confirmed to a group of visiting Western journalist that Defence Minister O Chin-u was recently the victim of a road accident and had not appeared in public since. The official's remarks were the first direct confirmation by the North Korean authorities of the accident that reportedly befell the 76-year-old defence minister, who ranks number three in the hierarchy here. Mr. O is said to be in a coma.

"That's what I've heard," the official said, without elaborating, to the first Western journalists to visit Pyongyang since South Korea's erroneous announcement a week ago that Mr. Kim Il-song had been assassinated and that an intense power struggle was taking place here.

Mr. Kim To-chun, an official of the country's International Office of Tourism and a member of North Korea's ruling Workers' Party, said the assassination report was a "complete lie." He also denied there was a power struggle: "We don't have such things in our country. While you are here, you'll be able to see the situation for yourself and understand." He added that the South Korean assertions were propaganda. "They're always lying," he said of the South Koreans.

An informed East European source here said the road accident involving Mr. O was said to have taken place on the road between Pyongyang and the eastern port of Wonsan and that the four other people involved had been killed. But the source stressed the difficulty, if not impossibility, of verifying information in a country where everything about the government is shrouded in secrecy. The source did not discount the possibility that the Defence Minister, who was in the past Mr Kim Il-song's most loyal comrade-in-arms, was in disgrace.

The North Korean authorities seem to have no fears about the presence here of Western correspondents, who were given visas with a rapidity exceptional for a country that sometimes makes foreign journalists wait for several years before they are allowed to visit. The approval of the visit by correspondents at a time when South Korea is saying there is a power struggle within North Korea and the freedom they have been allowed to move around the streets of the capital suggest the authorities here wish to demonstrate the stability of their government, observers said. There was no sign of troops deployed or any other remarkable activity between the Chinese border and Pyongyang.

The streets of the capital, which has two million inhabitants, were almost deserted, with the odd soldier mixing peacefully with civilians that were out and about. However, observers argued that in a society as secretive as North Korea's any struggle for power near the top of the party hierarchy would be unlikely to manifest itself in the streets or other public places.

Mr. Kim Tu-chon confirmed that if [the] 74-year-old president -- "the Great Leader" as he is known to his people -- dies he will be succeeded by his son, the 44-year-old "Dear Leader," Kim Chong-il. "That's what the people want," he said, implying that the succession had been settled. "We never think about this problem," he added, alluding to what would happen when Mr Kim Il-song, who has ruled his country for 40 years, did die. But he stressed that the North Korean leader was currently in good health.

Several foreigners resident here said that at his last appearance in public -- on Tuesday, after South Korea announced his assassination -- Mr Kim Il-song seemed in good health and in possession of all his faculties.

#### SUPREME SOVIET APPEAL ON DISARMAMENT SUPPORTED

SK220820 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 21 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 22 November commentary: "Sincere Stand and Positive Efforts"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet has recently stressed the need for all countries and people to take joint action to prevent nuclear danger by sending an appeal to the national assemblies and peoples throughout the world. This step taken by the Soviet Union has clearly shown again its sincere stand and positive efforts to avert the daily growing danger of nuclear war and to preserve world peace and security. The appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet is a new proposal advanced to reduce and abolish nuclear armaments and to prevent a thermonuclear war.

As has been known, at the Soviet-U.S. summit talks held in Reykjavik, the Soviet Union advanced a just and bold proposal to abolish all of the offensive strategic weapons of the Soviet Union and the United States over the next 10 years, to eliminate the intermediate-range missiles of the two countries deployed in Europe, to sharply reduce the same type of missiles deployed in Asia, to oppose SDI, to strengthen the ABM treaty, and to hold talks to completely suspend nuclear tests. However, this just proposal by the Soviet Union has encountered an obstacle because of the warlike and adventurous policy of the U.S. imperialists who attempt to conquer the world and to defeat the world progressive forces through nuclear superiority after expanding nuclear armaments even into space.

The United States has blatantly revealed its nature as a nuclear fanatic that is not interested in peace at all by persisting in its Star Wars plan. Contrary to the U.S. imperialists' insincere attitude of stubbornly adhering to a nuclear war line, the USSR Supreme Soviet has affirmed in the appeal that the Soviet Union will not withdraw any of the proposals advanced in Reykjavik. Moreover, the appeal added that the unilateral Soviet moratorium on all types of nuclear tests will remain in effect and that the Soviet Union will not resume nuclear tests if the United States takes the step of a nuclear test moratorium by 1 January of next year. At the same time, it has also demanded that chemical weapons be prohibited, that all reserve chemical weapons be abolished, and that conventional weapons deployed in Europe be actually reduced.

This patient effort made by the Soviet Union is a clear expression of its responsible position for delivering mankind from a nuclear holocaust and safeguarding peace and security, and is receiving support and welcome from many countries and peoples of the world. Our people are positively supporting the proposals and steps advanced and taken in the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

This peace-loving position and the efforts of the Soviet Union fully accord with our people's struggle to turn the Korean peninsula into nuclear free, peace zone and to accelerate the achievement of the country's reunification and with their interests.

The U.S. imperialists are devising wicked schemes to ignite a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and are frantically perpetrating the maneuver of increasing nuclear arms in South Korea as an important part of their reactionary world strategy and thermonuclear war line. In addition to deploying a thousand various types of nuclear weapons in South Korea, they have recently decided to deploy Lance nuclear missiles soon. Moreover, they plot to introduce theater nuclear forces, including Pershing II and Cruise missiles. It is clear that this is designed to carry out a nuclear preemptive strike against our Republic and other socialist countries. This maneuver of the U.S. nuclear fanatics is making tension of the Korean peninsula extremely acute, is seriously threatening peace, and is creating a dangerous atmosphere of touching off a nuclear war.

If a nuclear war breaks out on the Korean peninsula, it will immediately expand into a global thermonuclear war. Peace in Korea is closely related to world peace. The U.S. imperialists are the ringleader who threatens peace in Korea and throughout the world. It is necessary to withdraw the U.S. troops, the root cause of war, and their nuclear weapons from South Korea and from other places around the world, to turn all continents and oceans around the world into nuclear free, peace zones, and to prevent the militarization of space.

Peace is the desire and intention of the world's peoples. If the world peace-loving countries and peoples jointly struggle in unity, it will be possible to prevent a thermonuclear war and to maintain and solidify peace.

DPRK-MPR FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION TREATY SIGNED

SK211042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 21 (KCNA) -- A treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic was concluded in Pyongyang Friday.

It was signed at a signing ceremony by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Present there on our side were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee; Hong Song-nam and Kim Pok-sin, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premiers of the Administration Council; Chon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Kim Taek-yul, Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Mongolian People's Republic.

Present there on the opposite side were the members of the Mongolian party and state delegations. Its Namsray, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR; P. Jasray, member of the MPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the MPR; L. Rinchin, member of the MPRP Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR and director of the International Department of the MPRP Central Committee; M. Dugersuren, member of the MPRP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the MPR; D. Yondon, member of the MPRP Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the MPR; R. Bata, alternate member of the Central Committee and assistant to the general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; and P. Urjinhundeb, Mongolian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea.

#### 'Text' of Treaty

SK211056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 21 (KCNA) -- The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic was published in Pyongyang on November 21.

Following is the full text of the treaty signed by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic:

Considering that it conforms to the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries and contributes to the consolidation of the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries to further strengthen friendship and solidarity and expand and develop cooperation on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, respect for sovereignty, complete equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, comradely cooperation and reciprocity, and out of the desire to strengthen joint action with the socialist countries and the international communist movement, the Non-Aligned Movement, the national liberation movement and all other progressive forces and peaceloving forces of the world, thwart and frustrate the imperialist aggression and war policy and make an active contribution to defence of peace and security in Asia and the world, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic have decided to sign a treaty of friendship and cooperation and reached the following agreement:

#### Article I

The high-level contracting parties shall expand and develop cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic on an overall scale on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, respect for sovereignty, complete equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, comradely cooperation and reciprocity.



## Article 2

The high-level contracting parties shall expand the exchange of experiences achieved in socialist construction and strengthen links and cooperation between state and social organisations.

## Article 3

The high-level contracting parties shall continue to develop links and cooperation in many fields of social life including economy, science, technology, culture and education.

## Article 4

The high-level contracting parties shall make energetic efforts to strengthen unity and solidarity among the socialist countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

## Article 5

The high-level contracting parties shall resolutely support the righteous struggle of Asian, African and Latin American peoples against imperialism, colonialism, old and new, and racism and for freedom and liberation, the consolidation of national independence, democracy and social progress.

## Article 6

The high-level contracting parties shall cooperate with each other in the struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression and war and for an end to the arms race, realization of the complete abolition of weapons, mass destruction weapons in particular, and creation of nuclear-free, peace zones in various regions of the world to safeguard peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

## Article 7

The high-level contracting parties shall positively struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops and all types of nuclear weapons from South Korea and for an independent and peaceful settlement of the question of Korean reunification of a democratic principle by the Korean people themselves.

## Article 8

The high-level contracting parties shall make efforts to strengthen the unity and solidarity of forces struggling for the cause of peace, national independence and social progress.



## Article 9

The high-level contracting parties shall abide by the principle of ruling out the threat and use of force in the solution of international disputes and make positive efforts to deepen mutual understanding and develop the relations of good neighbour, friendship and cooperation among Asian countries.

## Article 10

The high-level contracting parties shall give information of relations between the two countries and major international problems and consult each other about them and take joint action in accord with the principle and objective of the present treaty.

## Article 11

The present treaty shall exert no effect on the rights and obligations provided for in bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements already concluded by the contracting parties.

## Article 12

The present treaty shall come into force after the contracting parties have gone through the relevant procedures.

## Article 13

The present treaty shall remain in force for 20 years and if any one party will not notify in a written form the abrogation of the treaty 12 months before the expiration of the treaty, its term shall extend automatically 10 years.

Done in duplicate in Pyongyang on the 21st day of November, 1986, in Korean and Mongolian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

'NO CHANGE' IN DPRK OLYMPIC COMMITTEE STAND

SK221115 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA) -- The general secretary of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued the following press statement on November 22:

A meeting of chairmen of physical culture and sports guidance organs of socialist countries held in mid-November in Berlin, the German Democratic Republic, positively supported the proposal of the DPRK Olympic Committee that the 24th Olympic Games be cohosted by the North and the South and discussed the question of making joint efforts for its realization and reached a unanimity of opinions.

This notwithstanding, some of the Western press are making a grossly distorted report of the results of the meeting as if its participants discussed and reached an agreement on the question of participating in the "Seoul Olympic Games".

I consider it necessary to reclarify that there is no change in the stand of the DPRK Olympic Committee that the cohosting of the 24th Olympic Games by the North and South should be realised to make the games a significant sports festival helpful to the cause of our national reunification and contributing to the development of the international olympic movement.

The realities clearly show that our proposal that the 24th Olympics be cohosted by the North and South has become the most important issue at present in the efforts to ensure the 1988 Olympic Games with success.

If all those who are interested in the games including the International Olympic Committee and the South Korean side sincerely want a successfu holding of the 24th Olympic Games, therefore, they should not stick to any biased view or pursue a specific purpose but pay primary attention to leading a joint meeting in Lausanne which will discuss the problem of North-South co-hosting of the 1988 Olympics to a success.

The Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea declares once again that it is always ready to participate in the Lausanne joint meeting and discuss the problem of North-South co-hosting of the 24th Olympiad and show utmost sincerity.

#### BRIEFS

INDIAN, SWEDISH GROUPS ARRIVE -- Pyongyang November 15 (KCNA) -- a delegation of Rajastan branch of the All India Indo-Korea Friendship Association headed by its President V.N. Kak arrived in Pyongyang Friday. The Nishiarai hospital delegation left yesterday. On November 13, the delegation of Kim Il-song Higher Party School returned home after visiting Poland and the German Democratic Republic. Sixten Marklund, professor at Stockholm University, Sweden, and his group arrived here Thursday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 15 Nov 86 SK]

DELEGATIONS TO E. EUROPE, USSR -- Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA) -- A Korean government trade delegation headed by Kim Ha-chong, vice-minister of foreign trade, left Pyongyang for a visit to Hungary, a delegation of the Korean Academy of Sciences headed by its Vice-President Sin Mun-kyu for a visit to the Soviet Union and a delegation of the Korean foreign languages press group headed by its vice-director Yi Chan-sun for a visit to Romania and Bulgaria, on November 15. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0828 GMT 16 Nov 86 SK]

POLISH, CHONGNYON GROUPS VISIT -- Pyongyang November 18 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Polish Health and Social Welfare Ministry headed by Minister Mirosław Cybulko arrived in Pyongyang on November 17. The delegation of the Bulgarian People's union of Peasants left for home on the same day. The 100th short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan and the delegation of the Credit Association Workers of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), left Wonsan on November 16 after visiting the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 18 Nov 86 SK]

NKDP SELECTS YOIDO PLAZA AS MASS RALLY SITE

SK222343 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party plans to hold a mass rally at the Yoido Plaza in Seoul next Saturday.

NKDP president Yi Min-u told reporters yesterday that his party formally asked the Seoul City government to allow the use of the plaza as a rally site.

"We have considered as rally site the Hyochang stadium, the Changchundan Park and the Namsan Outdoor Concert Hall, but each of their capacity turned out to be just hundred thousand," said.

"So we will use the Yoido Plaza that can hold much more people" he said.

Rally Not To Include Students

HK211338 Hong Kong AFP in English 1504 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov 21 (AFP) -- South Korea's leading opposition party has taken steps to avoid dissident students turning a planned mass rally here into a violent demonstration against the government, opposition sources said Friday. The New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) has decided to hold the rally, scheduled for November 29 on its own -- scrapping the original plan to co-host the demonstration with 60 dissident groups, the sources said.

The NKDP fears were fuelled Friday when some 300 students taking part in a violent anti-government and anti-U.S. rally at Seoul's Yonsei University slammed the party for allegedly comprising with the government, eyewitnesses said. The demonstrators reportedly vowed to attend the NKDP rally and radicals have urged fellow students to turn up to "encourage the opposition to join them in fighting against the dictatorship (of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan)." The opposition sources said that the planned rally -- designed to press the government for greater democracy and direct presidential elections -- would end before dusk in a bid to prevent outbreaks of violence. The NKDP has warned that anyone inciting demonstrators to riot will be treated as "opponents," in league with the government.

No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Thursday proposed that leaders of the NKDP and DJP meet to discuss recent political development. But Mr No demanded that the planned rally be called off as it would damage the stability of the country and possibly tempt North Korea into military provocation.

In an apparent indication of the party's dilemma, NKDP President Yi Min-u told the press Friday that he had not received any word on Mr No's proposal. The NKDP and the DJP have worked together on a parliamentary committee to introduce constitutional reforms, but disagree over the form these should take. The opposition favours direct presidential elections after Mr Chon steps down in 1988, but the DJP wants a cabinet system with a strong prime minister and a lesser role for the president. At present the president is chosen by an electoral college.

## DJP Against Rally

SK222340 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Nov 86 p

[Text] The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party decided yesterday to exert their utmost efforts to discourage the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party from holding a scheduled mass rally in Seoul on Saturday.

The decision was made out of worry that the rally might degenerate in to a turbulent situation, thus undermining social order and stability, party sources said.

As part of efforts to discourage the opposition party from holding the rally, the DJP plans to again propose a meeting of ruling and opposition party leaders.

The majority party would also seek contacts of various levels with the NKDP to persuade the opposition party to scrap its plan for the rally.

Through such contacts, the DJP is expected to explain to the NKDP the grave security situation resulting from the recent North Korean maneuvers against the south.

Should the opposition push ahead with its plan to hold the rally despite such efforts, the government may employ law enforcement authorities to block the rally, said the sources.

In order to cope with the scheduled opposition rally, the cabinet and the ruling party yesterday held a high-level consultation meeting with Prime Minister No Sin-yong and party chairman No Tae-u attending.

Floor leaders of both parties also held an informal meeting to discuss the issue.

A senior DJP official said, "In view of the recent radical leftist movement on and off the campuses, the opposition rally is likely to develop into uncontrollable situation for police."

"To forestall such unfortunate incidents, the government and the DJP have decided to ask the NKDP to voluntarily postpone the rally or else scrap the whole plan," he said.

He said the DJP plans to make use of all available dialogue channels this week to dissuade the opposition party from holding the rally.

"At the same time, the DJP plans to step up efforts to resume the National Assembly's Special Constitution Revision committee, as a way to induce the NKDP to operate within the framework of parliamentary politics," said the official.

He said the party has already begun negotiations with the opposition NKDP in order to realize a proposed meeting between party leaders.



### Police Warn Against Rally

HK240926 Hong Kong AFP in English 0915 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov 24 (AFP) -- The South Korean authorities called on the main opposition party Monday to cancel a rally it plans to hold here Saturday, warning that the gathering could end in violence. The opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) has said it hopes to see a crowd of one million people at the rally, called to press for a system of direct popular election of the president.

But the national police headquarters Monday served a notice on the NKDP asking it call off the "illegal" rally for the sake of "social stability" and warning that otherwise force would be used to prevent it going ahead. The notice, issued by Police Chief Kang Min-chang, said it was feared that the rally would end in "formidable violence" like that at an anti-government demonstration in Inchon last May, when up to 10,000 dissident students and workers ran riot. It accused the NKDP of trying to achieve its political purposes by instigating a riot in Seoul using violent elements such as "leftist students and workers" and "pro-communist" groups. The notice said dissident students were already urging fellow-students to take part in the rally. It warned that the opposition would have to take responsibility for the consequences if they went ahead with the rally.

Sources in the police said the authorities had decided on forcible measures to prevent the rally, including the setting up of road blocks to stop people getting to the venue, Yoido Island in Seoul's Han River.

Student radicals are reportedly preparing home-made bombs and petrol bombs, the sources said.

Meanwhile the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) proposed talks with the NKDP about the political situation here at which it would argue that South Korea's enemies in North Korea would try to exploit the rally. NKDP President Yi Min-u said his party would go ahead with the rally, although he would attend the meeting with the DJP.

### CHRISTIAN GROUPS OPPOSE VIOLENT PROTESTS

SK200121 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Members of five Christian organizations yesterday expressed grave concern over recent violent demonstrations and the permeation of leftist ideologies into society.

At a morning prayer meeting held at the Ambassador Hotel in Seoul, they made it clear that Korean Christian churches oppose any violent protests that cause social unrest.

About 400 people from the five Christian organizations attended the joint prayer meeting. The five include the Council of Christian Leaders of Korea and the Christian Businessmen's Committee of Korea.

The participants asked their fellow Christians to pray for Korea's immunity from Communist ideologies.



They also urged North Korea to immediately stop building a huge dam on the foot of Mt. Kungang, which is expected to pose a great threat to the livelihood of South Koreans.

Noting that a recent resolution by the National Council of Churches in the United States demanding the pullout of U.S. military forces in South Korea may stimulate North Korea to attack the South, they asked churches all over the world to cooperate with Korean churches in promoting peace and prosperity in Korea.

#### MINISTER SHOWS PHOTOS OF HALF-MAST DPRK FLAGS

HK220502 Hong Kong AFP in English 0457 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov 22 (AFP) -- South Korean Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek has presented in Parliament color photographs showing flags flying at half mast in a North Korean border village near the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), legislators said.

Mr Yi provided the National Assembly's Defense Committee with the photographs Friday to defend his government against charges that it had been reckless in making the erroneous announcement earlier this week that North Korean leader Kim Il-song had been assassinated the legislators said.

Other photographs presented in parliament showed black ribbons draped from the eaves of houses and funeral flowers in a frontline village near the western sector of the DMZ. The photographs were not made available to the press.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister No Sin-yong urged an end to criticism of the government's handling of the affair, saying that the disputes would only benefit North Korea. "If we continue arguing about the false rumors, it will be what North Korea wants, irrespective of our intention," Mr No told the National Assembly Friday.

He said Pyongyang's "psychological warfare" against the South had not ended.

The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party has demanded the resignation of the cabinet for its "misjudgement and incompetence" in erroneously announcing Mr Kim's death on the basis of broadcasts made over North Korean propaganda loudspeakers along the DMZ. The opposition party also called on the government to produce recordings and photographic evidence of what was said to form the basis of the now discredited reports.

Mr Yi told parliament Thursday that strong winds and other interference made it impossible to record the broadcasts from loudspeakers located more than one kilometer (0.6 miles) from the nearest south Korean position near the DMZ. He said, however, that South Korean military guards had kept a record of the broadcasts and made public the following excerpts from the chronology:

November 16:

13:35 (0435 GMT): In a solemn voice, a male announcer listed Mr Kim's achievements from the 1940s to the 1980s.

19:52 (1052 GMT): The president was praised again as follows: "Great leader Kim Il-song has flown away like water in the river. He is now a fallen leaf. General Kim, the great man, we miss you. We call out once more: The great leader of the nation."

22:45 (1345 GMT): A North Korean flag was seen flying at half mast in Kijung-dong village near the truce village of Panmunjom.

November 17:

01:32 (1632 GMT): "General Kim Il-song has died." Music has played, followed by a poem praising Mr. Kim.

07:00 (2200 GMT): "The (North Korean party newspaper) NODONG SINMUN reported in its November 16 issue that great leader General Kim Il-song has died."

13:25 (0425 GMT): "Comrade Kim Chong-il (Kim Il-song's son) who has succeeded to the fame and reputation of great Comrade Kim Il-song..."

18:40 (0940 GMT): Kim Chong-il was praised and called president.

19:45 (1045 GMT): "According to the central broadcasting station (in Pyongyang), Comrade Kim Il-song has died and Comrade Kim Chong-il has taken over."

November 18:

06:00 (2100 GMT): "Defense Minister O Chin-u has taken control of all power ... the North Korean people are actively supporting him."

08:00 (2300 GMT): -- "A mutiny broke out in a North Korean regiment in the central sector. As a result, 29 died..."

08:45 (2345 GMT): "Do not be deceived by the rumors of the death of Kim Il-song, the leader..."

#### EXPERTS PROPOSE BUILDING 'COUNTER-DAM' IN SOUTH

SK211131 Seoul YONHAP in English 1012 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 21( YONHAP) -- Some experts in the construction industry say South Korea should consider a plan to cope with North Korea's construction of a huge dam on the northern tributary of the Han River by building a "counter-dam" just south of the border. If South Korea constructs a dam south of North Korea's dam, any attempt by North Korea to attack the south by unleashing torrents of stored water will backfire, hurting North Korea itself, the experts said.

North Korea is building the dam north of the Demilitarized Zone separating the two Koreas.

According to a government announcement, if the North Korean dam is built, it will be able to store up to 20 billion metric tons of water. If the 20 billion tons of water should for any reason give way, the subsequent torrents would hit Seoul and the central region with a force equivalent to a nuclear explosion.

The experts suggested that a dam should be built on the river just south of the buffer zone or at a lower position, and that similar structures should be constructed at several locations west of the Taebaek mountain range. By doing so, water way flowing southward from North Korea's Mt. Kungang Dam would be diverted to the Imjin and Western Rivers, which flow toward North Korea, they said.

They said that the "counter-dam" could be built with a lower cost and in a shorter period of time because its main purpose would not be the storage of water.

Another possible contermesure for South Korea, they said, would be to reduce the storage of water in the dams at Hwachon, Chunchon and Uiam. Therefore, they concluded, any "reckless attempt" on the part of North Korea to attack South Korea with water would prove to be a delusion.

#### Information Minister's Warning

SK220016 Seoul E KOREA HERALD in English 22 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Minister of Culture and Information Yi Wung-hui said yesterday that the government will take all necessary defense measures if North Korea does not stop constructing a dam at the foot of Mt. Kungang. The government is studying "specific countermeasures" to the construction of the dam which poses a grave threat to the security of South Korea, he said in a statement.

"If the North persists in turning a deaf ear to our rightful demand and pressing ahead with the project, all necessary and rightful countermeasures will be taken," he said without elaborating on the measures. Minister Yi, also official government spokesman, said, "If North Korea respects each other's right to the exploitation of a river by immediately stopping the dam construction, there is no reason for us not to consult on this issue at any time." In the face of increasing international pressure against the dam construction, North Korea no longer mentions it publicly, he said. But he said it is secretly continuing works on the dam against repeated South Korean demands.

The rerouting of Pukhan River in the North infringes on South Korea's right to water resources of the shared river, he said. The construction of the dam, which can be used as an offensive means, has created the "worst tension" on the Korean peninsula since the 1950-53 Korean War, he said.

Considering the North Korean intention to exploit the dam as a "water offensive," he said, it is evidently not a mere threat for Pyongyang to publicly declare that it will prevent the 1988 Seoul Olympics from being staged.

"We know that historically, nations have often gone to war as the result of controversy over the use of rivers that flow between or through them," he said. It is an "unlawful as well as unconscionable act" for North Korea to block the flow of Pukhan River against international practice.

The continued dam construction, he said, will exact a worthless war of attrition between South and North Korea, increasing tensions on the peninsula and threatening the peace of the Northeast Asian region. "The government will keep a close eye on the schemes of the North and will make full provisions against any and every contingency to firmly ensure the safety of the people," he said, adding that the South Korean people are called on to pool their wisdom and power in surmounting the North Korean challenge.

#### COUNTERS TO JAPANESE 200-MILE ZONE PLANNED

SK222352 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The government plans to take a "corresponding measure" if Japan declares a 200-mile exclusive economic zone, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said yesterday.

In a report to the National Assembly, the ministry said Japan seems to be considering the issue of an exclusive economic zone because its activation is certain to cause conflicts with its neighbors, including Korea.

A 200-mile zone off the Japanese coast overlaps with those of Japan's neighbors, the ministry said.

The government will take countermeasures to protect the overall interests of the nation, including those of fishermen, if Japan takes action on the issue of an economic zone.

Reports on the Japanese move to declare a 200-mile exclusive zone surfaced again when Korea and Japan failed to agree on the three-year renewal of a fisheries agreement last month.

Japan broke the news about its plan to a 200-mile fishing zone in March for the first time.

Negotiations between Korea and Japan broke down when they failed to narrow differences over voluntary regulation of fishing operations off Japan's Hokkaido and Korea's Cheju Island.

The three-year agreement was temporarily extended for one year when it expired Oct. 31.

#### ROK-JAPAN MEETING DISCUSSES TRADE COOPERATION

SK240211 Seoul YONHAP in English 0155 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 24 (YONHAP) -- South Korean and Japanese officials discussed how to promote balanced trade and technological cooperation between their two countries at the 19th trade talks, which opened here on Monday.

The Korean side demanded that Japan lower tariffs on 60 Korean commodities to an average of 3-8 percent in order to redress Korea's chronic trade deficit with Japan, a conference source said. Japan imposes tariffs of up to 20 percent on the 60 cited Korean products.

The Korean side also asked Japan to remove three Korean-made items -- toys, white ginseng and sea urchins -- from its tariff list, according to the source. Korea's deficit in its trade with Japan is expected to reach 6 billion U.S. dollars by the end of this year. Any agreements on balancing bilateral trade reached during the two-day Seoul trade talks will be presented at the annual Korea-Japan ministerial conference, scheduled for Dec. 5-6 in Tokyo, the source said.

The Korean side also urged Japan to liberalize the importation of five Korean products, including raw and thrown silk, to allow Korean builders to take part in the construction of projected Kansai airport and to include more Korean products on its generalized system of preference list, to be implemented in April.

Leading the 12-member Korean team to the trade talks is Kwon Pyong-hyon, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Bureau, the 16-member Japanese delegation is headed by Kwon's Japanese counterpart, Kimio Fujita.

#### USSR RELEASES FISHING BOAT, CREW MEMBERS

SK211301 Seoul YONHAP in English 1258 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 21 (YONHAP) -- A South Korean fishing boat and its 26 crew members, which had been seized by a Soviet naval vessel, have been released and [is] on its way home, it was learned here Friday.

The 295-ton fishing boat Hwadong-ho No 101 cabled its company in Pusan that the boat and its crew members were freed from Soviet detention Thursday and were heading home. The ship is expected to arrive in Pusan next Tuesday.

The boat had been seized by a Soviet naval vessel Oct. 7 while it had been fishing for cuttlefish in the waters about 120 miles southeast of Japan's northern main island of Hokkaido. The Soviet Union had informed Korea via the government of a third country that Hwadong-ho was nabbed for the illegal operations within the Soviet 200-mile exclusive fishery zone and that skipper Chon Yong-chin, 30, and the 25 crew members were tried in a Soviet court in the Kurile Islands on Oct. 23.

The Soviet Union had said that it would release the boat and its crew if a court-ordered fine is paid.

The skipper was sentenced to a fine of 50,000 rubles (about 64 million won) and 165,556 rubles (about 213 million won) for damages caused to the Soviet marine resources.



SISAVAT KEOBOUNPHAN ADDRESSES PARTY CONGRESS

BK210649 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 14 Nov 86

["Excerpt" from speech by Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of LPRP Central Committee and secretary of party committee of Vientiane municipality, at the Fourth LPRP Congress in Vientiane on 13 November -- recorded]

[Text] On behalf of the party committee and people of Vientiane, I would like to express firm confidence in and high determination to welcome and hail this fourth congress of the party. I express support and complete unanimity for the political report of the party Central Committee submitted by beloved and respected Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane. [applause]

Comrade delegates, a long time ago Vientiane municipality was [word indistinct] of the reactionaries and capitalists; [word indistinct] and the working people were engulfed in darkness, having no democratic freedoms nor the right of self-mastery. But after the complete liberation of the country, Vientiane municipality gradually became the political, economic, cultural, social, and diplomatic center of the country.

Under the beacon of the correct line of the LPRP guiding us like a compass, the concern and close attention of the Political Bureau and of the party Central Committee secretariat and of beloved and respected Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane have become an ardent material and spiritual encouragement for Vientiane's residents. Since the third party congress, the party organization and people of Vientiane municipality, bringing into full play the revolutionary tradition together with exploiting their potentials, have mobilized the creativeness of the whole municipality and people to contribute positively and vigorously to carrying out two strategic tasks. Over the past years, the party organization at all levels in the municipality has sent many cadres and party members to the grass roots to mobilize the people of all ethnic minorities to initiate multilateral movements so that they can have a new posture and advance [word indistinct] in the country.

We have [word indistinct] the shift to the grass roots to build and vitalize revolutionary movements of the masses at the grass roots, thus enabling them to profoundly understand the party's line and policies. As a result, the people's political awakening has been further heightened; the right to collective mastery of the working people and the people of all ethnic minorities has been continuously implemented and promoted in all spheres of work. The national defense and public security networks have been extensively consolidated and expanded from the grass-roots level upward. Thousands of young people have volunteered to contribute to fulfilling their obligation toward the country; and the people's movements to take part in national defense and public security work have become vigorous with each passing day, contributing to ensuring political tranquillity and social order in the capital and ensuring the protection of foreign guests attending major rallies and, on many occasions, promptly smashing the enemy's efforts to create confusion. [Word indistinct] population has become orderly, and all citizens residing in the municipality have been issued identification cards.

Regarding economic construction and transformation, the most outstanding aspect is that the area of main rice cultivation has increased to 36,900 hectares while Vientiane municipality's area of dry-season rice cultivation comprises 40 percent of the total area of dry-season rice cultivation in the country. Intensive farming has been carried out in many areas. [Words indistinct]

Rice output has increased. On the average, a farmer can produce 360 kg a year, thus achieving self-sufficiency in food supply and ensuring some rice surplus to contribute to the government. In addition to rice production, there are movements to plant short-term and long-term industrial crops. For example, the area of tobacco cultivation has increased 180 percent, corn cultivation 9.6 times, sugar cane 3.8 times, and garlic 4 times as compared with 1976.

A new posture has been created in the collectivization of farming. At present, there are 187 agricultural cooperatives covering (?24) percent of peasant families. There are also some outstanding cooperatives. As a result, the living conditions of cooperative members have been clearly improved. Thanks to the excellent characteristics of agricultural cooperatives, more and more farmers in many areas have voluntarily joined them.

To supply water to production, we have speeded up the construction of 51 small and medium irrigation projects and water pumping stations in accordance with the line of joint state-people work, thus ensuring main and dry season rice cultivation and the production of other crops.

To protect and maintain forests, we have utilized appropriate (?resources) to reduce slash-and-burn cultivation and have started to organize the protection and maintenance of forests and to turn land into forests. Exploitation of wood has been systemized gradually. The quantity of exploited wood totals 15,700 cubic meters in [words indistinct]. The conduct of forestry business has been carried out in coordination with mobilizing localities to exploit forest products for export.

Handicrafts have been restored, improved, and developed and collective and family handicrafts have also been promoted. Afterwards, contracts were signed with the producers -- with cooperatives and 700 handicraft families. [Word indistinct] receives attention and in accordance with the party's line, we have created new products over the past years to meet local consumption and export requirements. The total value of handicraft products has increased 10 percent as compared with (?1980).

Industry has gradually developed in accordance with the party's line -- from small to big and from low to high -- on the small- and medium-scale basis with joint state-people work. At present, nearly 50 industrial bases in Vientiane municipality are shifting toward new socialist mechanisms.

#### SALI VONGKHAMSAO INTERVIEWED ON CONGRESS

BK221252 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Report on interview with Sali Vongkhamhao, member of Political Bureau and secretary of LPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of Council of Ministers, and chairman of State Planning Committee, by unidentified IZVESTIYA correspondent on success of Fourth LPRP Congress; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Asked about the resolution of the party congress on Laos' economic development plan for the years to come, Sali Vongkhamhao said: The Fourth LPRP Congress began its work on 13 November and concluded with glorious success on 15 November. The congress reviewed and profoundly assessed in all respects the achievements that our party, state, and Lao people of various tribes have scored in the cause of carrying out revolution in all fields over the past more than 10 years. It also reviewed and clearly pointed out shortcomings in implementing the two strategic tasks of building and defending the country.

On this basis, seven main tasks of the revolution for the transition period and 12 basic guidelines and tasks for the economic and social development in the period from now until 2000 were adopted and stipulated in the political report of the party Central Committee as presented to the fourth party congress by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee. Our party, state, and Lao people of various tribes will strive to overcome all difficulties to translate these guidelines and tasks into reality in order to march forward to successfully fulfill most revolutionary tasks as we set out on the path of the transitional period on the advance to socialism by the end of this century.

Regarding the guidelines and tasks for the second 5-year economic and social development plan of the LPDR, from 1986 to 1990, which were presented to the congress by Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, concrete guidelines and tasks have been adopted for the implementation of the long-term economic strategic guidelines of the party as stipulated in the political report. The special characteristics of the second 5-year plan are as follows: It is the plan to develop production and set up a new, progressive economic structure with a view to comprehensively and firmly develop the socioeconomic work in order to create basic, necessary factors for switching to socialist industry in the next stage. For this reason, the fourth party congress put forward the 12 basic guidelines and tasks for the various economic and cultural branches to fulfill during the period from 1986 to 1990. It is expected that following the implementation of this 5-year plan, compared with those in 1985, the gross national product in the country will be increased by 67 percent while the national revenues produced by sources in the country will be increased by 60 percent; the national revenues for savings and consumption will be increased by 55 percent; the average expenses per person will be increased by 40 percent; the gross agricultural production will be increased by 60 percent; the gross industrial production will be increased by 90 percent; the circulation and transportation of goods will be increased by 75 percent; and the total volume of retailing goods will be increased by 45 percent. It is also expected that the average salary of cadres and workers throughout the country will be increased by 24 percent.

On the basis of the aforesaid production increase rates, the people's material and spiritual life will be improved another step during the 1986 and 1990 plan years, while a number of material and technical foundations will be materialized and will serve as the basis for an advance to implement the next 5-year plan to fulfill the economic strategic tasks until 2000, as stipulated in the political report. In addition to the aforesaid main expectations, the fourth party congress decided to assign the various branches and localities to study and implement a number of complete projects with specific objectives:

1. The grain and food project. To fully resolve the problem of food shortages, it is expected that in 1990 a total of 2.0 to 2.2 million metric tons of food, including 1.7 to 1.8 million metric tons of paddy, will be produced;
2. The project on gradual reduction of slash-and-burn plantation. Action will be taken so that slash-and-burn cultivation will come to an end and the environment will be maintained. It is expected that in 1990, the area of slash-and-burn cultivation will be reduced by 30 percent compared to 1985;
3. The project on the production of consumer goods and goods for export. This will be based on our strengths in the agricultural and forestry field. We must concentrate on developing the processing industry.



4. The project on communications, transport, and telecommunications. Following the implementation of this 5-year plan, it is expected that the construction of strategic Routes Nos 8 and 9 to the Eastern Sea through Vietnam will be completed, while parts of Route No 13 will be repaired to improve contact with Cambodia, and the land transport network between provinces and between districts will be expanded and improved in accordance with the guideline: The state and the people work together, the central and the local levels work together;

5. The project on educational reform and on training and building cadres. To realize the aforesaid guidelines and tasks with high efficiency, the fourth party congress has approved a number of complete measures, the basic aim of which is to speed up the extensive use of the new economic management mechanism to guarantee the right to mastery of various localities and grass-roots levels and to implement the socialist economic accountability system in all business production sectors.

All these issues I have pointed out in brief are the basic guidelines and tasks for the economic and social development of the LPDR as set forth by the Fourth LPRP Congress in its resolution.

On this occasion, allow me to convey, through you comrades from IZVESTIYA, warm greetings to the great fraternal Soviet working people. I would also like to wish the fraternal Soviet communists and people new and still greater successes in implementing the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress to increasingly strengthen the Soviet Union to serve as a solid core for the socialist system and as the rampart for world peace and revolution.

#### KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM CSSR

BK211007 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 21 (KPL) -- K. Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, has received a message from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPC [Communist Party of Czechoslovakia] CC, greeting him on his reelection as general secretary of the LPRP CC.

Speaking on behalf of the CPC CC, and in his own name G. Husak conveyed his warm fraternal greetings and best wishes to the Lao leader. He expressed his conviction that under the leadership of the LPRP, the Lao people will score new and still greater successes in their socialist construction, and that the friendship relations and cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries will be further consolidated.

I would like to wish you, and through you, to the LPRP CC, successes in the implementation of the resolution of the 4th congress of the LPRP for the interests of the Lao people, and for peace, socialism and progress in the world.

#### MPR'S BATMONH CONGRATULATES KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN

BK201434 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 20 (KPL) -- K. Phomvihan, General Secretary of the LPRP CC, has received a message from J. Batmonh, General Secretary of the MPRP CC congratulating him on his reelection as General Secretary of the LPRP CC, at the recent 4th party congress.

The message says:

We are convinced that the friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples will be further broadened on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Once again, I would like to wish General Secretary K. Phomvihan and the Lao working people, new and still greater successes in the implementation of the resolution of the 4th congress of the LPRP, especially in socio-economic development, the message concludes.

TALKS WITH THAI DELEGATION TO BEGIN 27 NOV

BK220531 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] According to the 22 November 1986 press release of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, at the invitation of the LPDR Government, the high-level technical delegation of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand will come to Vientiane capital to hold talks with the high-level technical delegation of the LPDR Government on 27 November 1986 in order to consult on various issues of mutual interest, aimed at improving the neighborly and brotherly relations between Laos and Thailand.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN RECEIVES GDR, CSSR ENVOYS

BK241007 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 24 (OANA-KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here on November 22, Dietrich Jarck, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic, and Jiri Mystivece, ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

On this occasion, the two ambassadors presented to K. Phomvihan a joint message from Eric Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The message deals with the principles of making central Europe a nuclear-free zone.

On behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, [and] the government and people of Laos, Kaysone Phomvihan expressed his full support for the initiatives of global bearing presented by the Soviet Union on the prevention of the nuclear holocaust and the safeguarding of peace in the world.



NATION VIEWS U.S. CONGRESSMEN'S STATEMENTS

BK210228 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Nov 86 p 4

[Editorial: "When Fact-Finding Becomes Arm-Twisting"]

[Text] The American congressional delegates who arrived in Thailand Tuesday had their blinkers in place and kept them firmly glued on during their discussions with Thai representatives Wednesday. Their statements were riddled with non sequiturs, prevarications and sometimes downright humbug. But to some extent we must appreciate their honesty in sticking to their preconceived notions and refusing to depart from them. Rep Ed Jenkins was quite frank when he said that he intended to look after "my people" because that was what he was elected for. It was a frank and down-to-earth statement but it ignored the fact that the trade practices of the richest country in the world cause waves in the international market plunging into economic distress Third World countries like Thailand.

Equally frank was the statement of the head of the delegation, House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Dan Rostenkowski who said, "There certainly is an element of arm-twisting." He was also clear that he wanted to arm-twist Asian nations to sell more to Japan, the European Community and Canada but ostensibly he is unaware of the fact that for decades Thailand has been devoting her maximum efforts to export more to Japan and correct the immense trade deficits this country has been facing.

One participant, who took part in the "roundtable discussion" between 57 Thai representatives, 23 American congressmen and diplomats, described the two-hour talks as "two series of monologues." obviously what he meant was that it was a dialogue of the deaf. The Thai Government presented an aide-memoire setting forth the arguments against the trade protectionist bills in the offing -- the delegates said so -- and it was a logical and well-documented presentation. We do not know how many of the delegates took it upon themselves to read carefully through the aide-memoire and grasp the substance of it.

Rep Jenkins, the prime mover of the "Jenkins Bill" which has been vetoed by President Ronald Reagan but which will be resuscitated perhaps with vengeance, has clearly stated that workers in the U.S. garment industry must be protected. In saying this he has also fully admitted that the American garment industry is outdated and inefficient and that it cannot stand foreign competition. This brings us to the question about the Americans who buy garments and who will, if the protectionist bill goes through as expected, have to pay more for the apparel they purchase.

Meanwhile, Rep Rostenkowski told a news conference that if Thailand wants to sell more products in the U.S. Thailand must also reciprocate by buying more U.S. products. We hold no brief for Hong Kong, but from that colony's point of view this falls into the category of sheer humbug. Hong Kong imports all sorts of U.S. goods without any duty but still Hong Kong was told by this delegation that it would also come under the protectionist trade bills that will go before Congress soon. Further, he seems to have completely forgotten that, except for 1985, Thailand has suffered a trade deficit in dealing with the United States for the past 10 years.

Strangely, in asking Thailand to buy more American goods, Rostenkowski said that Thailand should buy American cigarettes. [paragraph continues]

The American tobacco industry for many years has been seriously affected not because of inability to export, but because there has been wide domestic propaganda against smoking relating it to lung cancer -- cigarette packets sold in the U.S. contain the caution that smoking is injurious to health. Further, the import of American cigarettes by Thailand will provide no great export earnings for the U.S.

Rep Charles Rangel, a member of the delegation, pleaded ignorance of the crippling effects of the Farm Act on Thailand and this was echoed by Rostenkowski when he told the news conference that he was personally unaware of the adverse impact of U.S. rice subsidy on Thailand. Well, strictly speaking, this congressional team is on a fact finding mission and they should now be fully cognizant of the fact that it has badly hurt 35 million Thai farmers and their families who form 70 percent of Thailand's population. But the delegation members, after being aware of what the U.S. rice subsidy is doing, were completely unmoved except for coming up with the brilliant idea that Thailand must export rice to Japan!

From another point of view we are glad that this congressional delegation came to Thailand and bruted forth its message loud and clear that Congress will go ahead with its protectionist measures immaterial who gets hurt in the process. One of Thailand's top former diplomats, Anan Panyarachun, put the whole matter pithily on Tuesday when he said that U.S. protectionists are on a rampage and are "punch drunk."

But the question is how long will the protectionists in Congress stay "punch drunk" when they are back in the United States which, as a superpower with numerous tentacles of varying interests, has to consider her global policy. Even Japan, the main target of the protectionists, stands as a bulwark of American economic and strategic interests in the Pacific. Nor can the U.S. ignore the well-being of such frontline states like Thailand and Pakistan which are trying to contain direct or indirect Soviet expansionism.

Aside from that, the delegation has also driven home the lesson that Thailand should become more self-reliant and cannot take for granted that she will be granted special privileges from friends.

#### LAO ENVOY INTERVIEWED ON UPCOMING TALKS

BK240103 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] The Laotian Ambassador to Thailand Khamphan Simmalavong yesterday said that Vientiane is ready to discuss "all problems without any preconditions," with Thailand as part of the effort to improve the bilateral relations.

Khamphan in an interview with THE NATION said that Laos was very grateful that Thailand has assigned prime minister's adviser Dr Arun Phanuphong as head of the Thai 20-member delegation for the first round of talks in Vientiane during Nov 27-29. The last official meeting between the two countries was in December 1984 when the discussion broke down over the fate of three disputed villages.

The ambassador, who returned from Laos yesterday, said that Laos will assign a compatible team of delegation to discuss the Thais [as published]. He said the final detail will be known either today or tomorrow.

"We have expressed our readiness to improve our relations with our neighbours including Thailand," Khamphan said.

He said that he was optimistic that the talks in Vientiane will result in the higher-level discussion in Bangkok later and to prepare for the upcoming visit of Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, who has committed himself that he will visit Laos if the Thai-Lao ties improve.

The Vientiane discussion, he said, is essential to create the atmosphere conducive for further discussion and solutions to other complicated and sensitive problems. "Whatever can be resolved quickly should be carried out without delay, whatever cannot be resolved in one meeting should be continued in the next meeting," he said.

Khamphan said that the Thai delegation also included representatives from the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT), which will hold a separate discussion to renew the sale contract between the two countries. Thailand is a major importer of the Laotian hydro-electric power, paying between 30 to 50 million baht monthly for electricity from Nam Ngum Dam.

The negotiations did not concluded when a team of EGAT officials visited Vientiane recently.

On top of the agenda for the upcoming talks are expected to be ways to boost two-way trade, repatriation of Laotian refugees stranded in Thailand, and other matters of mutual concerns.

Meanwhile, provincial officials from Chiang Kham District, Loei Province had held discussions with Laotian representatives from Sanakham over the weekend and both sides agreed to barter trade on essential consumer goods.

Chivin Sutthisuwan, Loei governor, said that the talks were very fruitful in that it would pave the way for forging closer ties with its neighbour. He also said that the Laotian side has urged Thailand to intercept the illegal Laotians who entered Loei.

#### THAI-LAO BORDER COMMITTEE DISCUSSES TRADE

BK240839 Bangkok NAO NA in Thai 23 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] According to a correspondent's dispatch from Loei Province, at 1000 on 22 November, the Thai-Lao Regional Border Committee met at the auditorium of the office of Chiang Khan District in Loei Province to discuss trade and exchange of goods between the border areas of the two countries.

The Thai delegation was headed by Songphon Phimansat, chief official of Chiang Khan District while Thiao Fong Khammi, vice chairman of the Salakham District administration in Vientiane, led the Lao delegation during the meeting.

The meeting agreed that the Lao side will be allowed to come to Loei Province to buy goods every Tuesday and Thursday provided that the purchases are made through the district's trade club while the Thai Regional Border Committee will control the amount of money and types and quantities of commodities in each transaction in accordance with the official regulations.

As a result of the meeting, border trade in the area will be started on 26 November.

Other issues brought up for consideration at the meeting included the suppression of the smuggling of contraband goods and narcotics along the two countries' common border. The Lao side was asked to provide information to the Thai authorities in this regard. The Lao side asked the Thai side to help stop the escape of Meo tribesmen into Thailand. They reportedly pay 4,000 to 5,000 baht per head to racketeers to bring them from Laos to Thailand.

#### ARMY OFFICIAL ON LAO, CAMBODIAN BORDER SITUATION

BK230959 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Recorded Statement by Colonel Thawatchai Suwannakhin, "representing" the Army secretary, on Lao and Cambodian border situations -- date and place not given]

[Text] Laos has continued to apply strict measures to control its people along the Thai-Lao border and to assist Thai communist insurgents in Laos to infiltrate into Thai territory, especially in the areas in Chiang Khong District, Chiang Rai Province; Chiang Kham District, Phayao Province; and Pua District, Nan Province. Battalion-level troop rotations occurred at Sayaboury Province opposite Chiang Kham District, Phayao Province. Soldiers were conscripted in various areas. In addition, the Vietnamese side sent fuel, ammunition, and explosives from Vietnam to Laos to support its troops operating there. However, despite some border incidents, the trend in Thai-Lao relations is improving.

As for the situation along the sections of the Thai-Cambodian border for which the Army is responsible, Vietnamese troops sent weapons, ammunition, and explosives to Ampil and Kouk Mon villages in Banteay Ampil District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. They recruited Cambodians to repair a road between Kouk Mon and Ampil villages. The Vietnamese side has made plans to evacuate people from Kouk Krapeu village in preparation for operations in O-Bok pass in Ban Kruat District, Buriram Province.

#### SRV SAID PREPARING TO ATTACK 'STRATEGIC HILL'

BK210441 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Vietnamese troops are poised to strike at a strategic hill in Surin Province, Suranari task force spokesman Col Phoemsak Puangsarot said yesterday.

Quoting information gleaned from a recently-captured Vietnamese captain, Col Phoemsak said Hanoi had sent tanks, 130mm guns and troop reinforcements to the border area opposite Kap Choeng District.

Four Vietnamese battalions, he said were apparently preparing to attack Thai forces on Hill 472 following their defeat on Hill 538 in Ban Kruat District, Buriram, last month.

The Army claimed that 96 Vietnamese intruders were killed in the Hill 538 battle and a large cache of arms was captured. Three Thai soldiers and several Army-trained rangers died in the month-long campaign to dislodge the Vietnamese.

Col Phoemsak said Vietnamese patrol units had been sneaking more frequently into Thailand to gather intelligence on Thai troop movements around Hill 538.



As a precaution, he said, Suranari reinforcements had been deployed on and around the hill.

Intruding Vietnamese patrols had also clashed with Thai forces at the Chong Chom and Chong Bok border passes in Ubon Ratchathani Province, he said.

One Vietnamese soldier was killed by Thai troops at Chong Chom on November 11 and on the 16th, Thai and Vietnamese gunners exchanged fire, he said.

Another Vietnamese soldier was seriously wounded when he detonated a landmine in Na Chaluai District, Ubon Ratchathani.

An Army spokesman, Col Thawatchai Suwannakhin, said a massive Vietnamese troop build up had been reported opposite Bo Rai and Khlong Yai Districts of Trat Province since the middle of last month.

Col Thawatchai said Vietnam rotated 3,000 troops in Pursat and Koh Kong Provinces and poured 6,000 new troops into areas opposite Trat in what was seen as a preparation for a limited-scale dry-season offensive.

He claimed that Hanoi continued its ambitious Vietnamisation programme in Kampuchea by urging Khmer women to marry Vietnamese troops and Vietnamese women in Kampuchea to marry senior Heng Samrin officials.

#### FOUR 'YOUNG TURK' OFFICERS REINSTATED IN ARMY

BK220315 Bangkok THE NATION in English 22 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] Defence Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshall] Peniang Kantarat has issued an order reinstating four more "Young Turk" officers into the army effective as of November 13, informed military sources said yesterday.

The sources said Army Commander-in-Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut summoned the four newly-reinstated officers to his Suan Phuttan residence to express congratulation yesterday morning.

The four officers, who are among 39 Young Turk officers dismissed for their abortive April Fool's Coup in 1981, are Colonel Chanbun Phentrakun, Colonel Kampanat Ketwiriyan, Colonel Natthawat Rattana and Lieutenant Colonel Winai Somphong.

The sources said only two officers -- Col Chanbun and Col Natthawat -- have decided to report for duties whereas the two others would first seek consultations with Bangkok Governor Chamlong Simuang before deciding to return to the fold.

HOANG TUNG RECEIVES ETHNIC CADRE STUDENTS

BK220915 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] In Hanoi on 8 November, Comrade Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, cordially received students of various tribal groups from the Central Highlands who are attending a 1-year cadre training course for grass-roots and district units at the Nguyen Ai Quoc No 3 School in Danang. The group comprises 67 men and women of the E-de, Murong, Gia-rai, Co-tu, Ca-Dong, Xo-dang, Ra-ghai, Ba-na, and Ro tribes. Seven women students of this group have been visiting the North since 3 November.

At the meeting, Comrade Hoang Tung solicitiously enquired about their health, daily life, and aspirations. He urged the students to continue striving to overcome difficulties -- including their habits and customs -- and try their best in study and training in order to become real core cadres in production and building a new lifestyle in their localities. On returning to their native places they must also lead and motivate people in the mountain areas as well as in the delta to enthusiastically build socialism.

Many students expressed their profound gratitude to the party and state for the care and kind attention given to them. Other students made proposals to various echelons of party organizations and the administration to pay more attention to training and forging cadres of ethnic groups, building more schools, and applying appropriate enrollment systems in order to admit more party cadres, members, and youths of various ethnic groups to party and vocational schools. These students also expressed their wish to participate in various study tours in localities in order to enhance their knowledge and skills in order to satisfactorily serve their native places.

On the same day, various members of the Hanoi municipal party committee also cordially received the students.

HANOI MANDARIN CALLS FOR BETTER TIES WITH PRC

OW230618 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Nov 86

["Rambling Talk With Listeners" program: "It Takes the Efforts and Good Faith of Both Sides To Normalize Relations"]

[Excerpts] While peasants in the villages in Vi Xuyen and (Gongba) Districts in the northern border province of Ha Tuyen were busy harvesting autumn crops this October, Chinese troops repeatedly fired artillery shells on these areas. On 14 October alone, Chinese troops fired 34,000 artillery and mortar rounds on Vi Xuyen District. At the same time, many Chinese companies and battalions launched land-grabbing attacks on Vietnam. Tensions along the Vietnamese-Chinese borders were heightened again.

According to statistics, since the beginning of this year China has shelled the above-mentioned areas on 21 occasions. During each attack, they fired at least 3,000 artillery shells and, occasionally, tens of thousands of shells. Chinese infantry have also invaded Vietnamese territory on three occasions. China calls these Vietnamese self-defense counter-attacks. In reality, however, China is not exposed to any threat to the extent that it must resort to force. On the contrary, Vietnam is acting in good faith and making constructive proposals. The Vietnamese party and government have reaffirmed on many occasions their stand; that is, the Vietnamese people cherish dearly their traditional friendship with the Chinese people and they are ready to resume Vietnamese-Chinese talks in any place and at any level to normalize relations between the two nations and resolve disputes.

The Vietnamese leaders reiterated this stand in their speeches at a 1 September celebration marking Vietnam's National Day and in the message of greetings to President Li Xiannian on China's National Day. Regrettably, the Chinese leaders answered Vietnam's sincerity with armed actions. [passage omitted]

Vietnam has consistently pursued a policy of peace and friendly relations with neighboring countries. Although proposals for resuming talks and normalizing relations made by Vietnam over the years have not received any proper response from China, the Vietnamese party and government still, as always, adhere to their sincere stand of resolving all disputes through talks.

Recently, Chairman Pham Van Dong, head of the CPV delegation, reiterated in his congratulations to the Fourth LPRP Congress that the Vietnamese people cherish dearly their traditional friendship with the Chinese people. As has been announced many times before, the SRV will continue to struggle for the normalization of relations with the PRC on the basis of common efforts and good faith from both sides. Facts have shown that Vietnam is true to its sincere stand and is sparing no efforts to restore normal relations with China. As was stressed by Chairman Pham Van Dong, the problem can be properly solved only through common efforts and good faith from both sides.

#### OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT ON TRADE WITH LAOS

BK240351 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Statement by (Ngo Ngoc Vui), director general of the Export-Import Corporation of the SRV Ministry of Foreign Trade, on the status of Laos's foreign trade and on Vietnam-Laos trade relations; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] Despite the oppressive aftermath of the former regime and many years of war, along with sabotage of every description by old and new enemies, with the correct line of the LPRP and the industriousness and courage of its people, and with the assistance of the fraternal countries, after liberation on 2 December 1975 Laos quickly restored production and gradually built new production relations and production forces, thus constantly developing its economy and vigorously stepping up its foreign trade activities. Compared with 1976, the value of export goods in 1985 increased by five, and the value of import goods increased by three. In its political report at the recent party congress, the LPRP Central Committee pointed out the need for Laos, as a member of the socialist community, to strengthen its solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. This is a long-term, consistent, and principled policy of the Lao party and state which decides the success of the struggle for national defense and socialist construction.

Proceeding from this line, Laos has over the past years established trade relations with other fraternal socialist countries. The Soviet Union is its biggest trade partner followed by Vietnam, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR.

With regard to the countries in Southeast Asia and other countries in the world, Laos has paid great attention to developing relations of friendship and cooperation on the principles of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs on the basis of mutual benefit.

To date, with the exception of the socialist countries, Laos has established trade relations with dozens of other countries in the world. Laos' export goods include forest products, a number of mineral products, and handicraft products. In recent years, Laos has also exported part of its industrial consumer goods. Meanwhile, its import goods include machinery, equipment, means of transportation, spare parts, and raw and other materials in support of agricultural production and the production of consumer items.

Since liberation, the Lao foreign trade sector has succeeded in implementing its export plans and expanding its market for goods. Progress is being effected in the allocation of export and import goods. It is the foreign economic policy of the party, state, and people of Laos to strengthen cooperation and mutual assistance among the three Indochinese countries. They consider this a vital issue, a law of development of the revolution, an obligation, and a factor in the success of the revolution in each country and in all three countries.

Only 8 months after the complete liberation of Laos, the governments of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic signed a trade agreement. Later, in 1977, the two governments again signed another agreement authorizing the exchange or export and import of goods and the acceptance of mutual assistance between various localities in Vietnam and Laos.

Regarding trade relations, both countries have displayed flexibility. When our friends needed certain goods, we readily supplied them even though we were running short of these items ourselves; and conversely, our friends were ready to provide us with items that might otherwise be sold more profitably on other markets. Although our trade relations with Laos encounter many transportation difficulties, both sides have discussed ways to speed up the delivery of goods and minimize damage and losses during transit.

Beside trading transactions carried out at the central level, localities sharing the borderline or entering into sisterhood have also constantly expanded the exchange of goods, thereby contributing to developing and promptly serving production and everyday activities of the local people in each country. According to initial statistics, the value of goods exchanged between Lao and Vietnamese localities in 1985 increased threefold over 1983; and the ratio of goods exchanged between localities went up from 34 percent of the total volume of goods exchanged between the two countries in 1983 to 54 percent in 1985.

It is worth noting that foreign trade relations between Vietnam and Laos also involve marketing coordination and the exchange of experience and information; and all of these activities have gradually been defined on the basis of planning coordination and dealing with the problems that arise in the spirit of the special relationship between two fraternal countries. Foreign trade relations between the SRV and the LPDR, far from simply being ordinary trade relations, also reflect the special pure, exemplary, and faithful relationship between the two countries.

To date, efforts to strengthen and expand bilateral cooperation in foreign trade have been discussed by the three countries at three foreign trade minister conferences. Minutes and agreements with ever more diverse, specific and realistic, contents -- such as the agreement signed in Phnom Penh in June 1984, the minutes of the August 1985 Vientiane conference, and most recently, the minutes of the Hanoi conference signed on 24 September 1986 -- have been adopted.



As an organization directly engaging in export-import activities with our Lao friends, we will do our best to contribute toward effectively realizing the commitments made at the conference of the three foreign trade ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia and to fulfill our commitments under the export-import contracts in order to help strengthen and consolidate the all-round cooperation and special relationship between the two countries. As an immediate step, we are making urgent efforts to resolve difficulties and in particular, closely coordinating with the Truck Transport United Enterprise and various production sectors at home to fulfill at an early date the contracts already signed for 1986. On the other hand, we are also making intensive preparations for signing contracts aimed at carrying out the trade protocol already signed between the two countries for 1987.

#### SOVIET INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION VISITS HANOI

OW221557 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 22 -- A delegation of the Department of Heavy Industry and Power of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by P.I. Treschiakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the party organization of Shakhalin Province, paid a visit to Vietnam from Nov. 13-22.

While here, the Soviet guests paid tribute to late President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his home and office.

They had working sessions with the Department of Industry of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Power, the Ministry of Coal and Mines and the General Department of Oil and Gas, toured several economic and cultural establishments.

On Nov. 21, the guests were received by Secretary of the Party CC Nguyen Lam. Also present at the reception was Soviet Charge d'Affaires A.I. Yuriy Miakotnykh.

#### HA DONG-HANOI RAILWAY BUILT WITH USSR ASSISTANCE

BK221010 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 86 pp 1, 4

[Text] On 8 November, the Ministry of Communications and Transportation held a ceremony at the Ha Dong (Ha Son Binh) railway station to open the 1,000-mm-gauge railroad to Hanoi terminal, a Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation project. Attending the ceremony were representatives from the Ministry of Communications and Transportation, the units participating in the building project, and the people of Dong Anh, Gia Lam, Thanh Tri, and Hoai Duc Districts through which the railroad runs, and many delegates of various sectors and central agencies in Hanoi.

Large numbers of cadres and specialists from the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi were also present at the ceremony.

At 1015, Comrade Doan Van Xe, deputy minister of communications and transportation and Comrade V.I. Velisco, the economic counselor of the Soviet Embassy in Vietnam, cut the inaugural ribbon. At 1030, the train pulled by locomotive D4H-455 departed from Ha Dong station to arrive safely at Hanoi terminal station via Van Dien station.

The railway project running on the Thang Long bridge comes under the northern Hanoi railway terminal area. It was established in accordance with national technical standard No 1 on a modern scale. It involved a huge amount of work such as using 3.5 million cubic meters of dirt for embankment and 350,000 cubic meters of ballast. The railroad is 97.6 km long in addition to 71.6 km of station rails and 1,085 meters of rails on bridges -- not including the Thang Long bridge. In the terminal area there are two repair stations for diesel locomotives and cars running on the 1,435mm-gauge railways, and five stations -- Bac Hong, Kim No, Phu Dien, Ha Dong, and Ngoc Hoi -- provided with semi-automatic signal equipment.

The Soviet Government sent teams of experts to help us design and build the project, and gave us technical materials. The project has thus far received from the Soviet Union 89.4 percent of materials and 94.31 percent of building equipment and assembly, including one factory to manufacture annually 230,000 cross ties.

According to plans, the project was to be built in several years. Efforts have been made to complete the project step by step and to put the project into the service of the national economy. As an immediate step, the dual 1,000mm-gauge and 1,435mm-gauge railways network is open in order to accelerate the building of the remaining parts of the project in combination with the transportation of goods.

Since late 1982, many forces have joined in the construction to include the member enterprises of the Joint Communications Corporation No 1, the Joint Communications Corporation No 2, the General Department of Railways, the Union of Thang Long Bridge Construction Enterprises, the Communications Design Institute, the Management Committee of Thang Long Bridge Project, the Hanoi Electric Wire Installation Company, the Water Distribution Company of the Building Ministry, and so on.

The railway runs through five suburban districts of Gia Lam, Dong Anh, Tu Liem, Hoai Duc, Thanh Tri; many houses and gardens of the people; and many electric and communication projects. All localities and agencies involved helped clear the above obstacles promptly, enabling the project to be completed on schedule. Hundreds of thousands of metric tons of materials and technical equipment were imported by the foreign trade agency through Haiphong port and were then shipped promptly and safely to the project site by rail, river and road.

The project has been completed due to the contributions of the people, the design building, transportation, and supply units at all levels, and of the various central and local sectors.

Of the whole project, 50 percent of the embankment work, 92 percent of the total length of the main 1,000mm-gauge railways, 524m of steel bridge, hundreds of water drainage systems, and the signal communication networks of three stations have been far enough completed to put the 1,000mm-gauge railroad into operation to transport goods.

The 1,000mm-gauge railroad promptly put into operation along with the Thang Long bridge has helped increase the transportation capacity of the central national railways area. The remaining parts of the project will be completed in the coming years to serve as a base from which to transform and expand the Hanoi-Lao Cai, Hanoi-Haiphong, and Thong Nhut railway.

The opening of the 1,000mm-gauge railroad on the dual 1,000mm and 1,435mm-gauge rail lines marked the result of effective Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation. This is a practical achievement to celebrate the eighth anniversary of the Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, the 69th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, and the sixth congress of our party.

#### NHAN DAN STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF SUPPLY WORK

BK211359 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Nov 86

[NHAN DAN 21 November editorial: "Material Supply Work"]

[Text] Material supply work plays a very important role in deciding the maintenance and development of production. In the process of turning out products, the factor of materials accounts for 70 percent of the work. Because the economy of our country is now in the initial stage of transition to socialism, material supply work holds an even more important strategic position.

In light of the party Central Committee resolutions and the Political Bureau decision on some issues concerning the economic viewpoints, material supply work has begun to improve in areas of supply management and business. More positive action has been taken to create more sources of materials for production. However, in general, all sectors and echelons have not adequately realized the role and position of material supply work and have not provided proper leadership and guidance for the supply work.

The planning task should be renovated. Balances have not been realistically established. Materials are still scattered and supplied through many intermediate levels. As a result, materials cannot reach users on a timely basis and in a uniform manner. More and more primary production installations must look for materials by themselves and spend more money, thus causing instability of prices.

A serious prevailing problem is that while producers are short of materials, materials change hands in the market as speculators profit from differences in prices. Authoritarianism, under-the-counter dealings and corruption still prevail in supply and transportation in an increasingly brazen and subtle manner. Many state-controlled materials such as gasoline, oil, metal, and spare parts are still found in the free market. These shortcomings and deficiencies must be overcome quickly in order to develop production and gradually stabilize the people's livelihood.

The most important measure in stabilizing and developing production is to perform satisfactorily the task of creating more sources of materials. This task must be taken care of not only by the central government but also by all sectors, localities, and units. First of all, we must export in order to import. In order to have goods for export and to fulfill the economic contracts with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, targeted investments should be concentrated in a uniform manner in some major areas in order to secure enough products for export. We must accelerate production and overfulfill the exports production plan in order to get more imported materials for production. This is the responsibility of all sectors, localities, and primary production installations.

We must emphasize the application of scientific and technical innovations to production in order to enhance productivity, quality and effectiveness. Moreover, we must be extremely thrifty in using materials properly for the right purpose and making full use of all scraps and discards. We must lower the norms for material use and mobilize all stockpiled materials for production.

Materials must be placed under close managerial control to avoid losses and to prevent private traders from dealing illegally in those materials placed under the unified state management control.

All localities and primary installations should be encouraged to cooperate with one another to seek locally available materials for production. All state-provided materials put into production must be scrupulously and clearly accounted for to show the economic results.

The timely circulation and supply of materials is also of decisive significance in accelerating the development of production. The materials placed under the unified state management control for distribution must be concentrated into the state hands and the supply task must be assumed by a general corporation of the trade involved to provide the supplies according to the state plan norms.

Materials must be sent directly to producers through the shortest route with the least expenses and must best serve production. The supply units must struggle to achieve the "five correct points" in the economic contracts.

At a time when most of our materials are imported, occasionally do not arrive on schedule, in a uniform manner, and in the right amount of required types, the supply task can be performed with difficulty in accordance with the "five correct points". Nevertheless, this is not a reason for doing sloppy work. On the contrary, it requires all units to develop even more dynamism and creativity, overcome all difficulties, coordinate with the foreign trade and transportation sectors, and do their utmost to fulfill the three major requirements: ship materials from the central level directly to producers, bypassing unnecessary intermediary levels and using only one circulation plan; meet production requirements on schedule; and observe state prescribed prices.

As an immediate step, we must revamp the supply network and make it more compact by streamlining junction terminals, reducing intermediary levels, and not establishing new organizations.

The transportation sector must contribute its decisive share in shipping materials to users' hands. At a time when the transport facilities of the central government still cannot meet all requirements, coordination must be made between the central and local governments to make full use of all facilities to full capacity and all-around trips, implementing the principle of giving the transportation fees to those units charged with transportation. Transportation units should establish norms for loading and unloading, limit bonuses to workers, and advance toward reducing all negative expenses for loading and unloading operations.



Implementing the Council of Ministers' directive on the management of material supply is to make a decisive contribution to renovating the management system in order to eliminate bureaucratic centralism and subsidization, completely shift to socialist accounting and business, and oppose all negative manifestations such as stealing and slackening the managerial control of state materials. Although the various regulations and directives are not complete and have not been accepted as perfect, and are still being amended and perfected in the course of implementation, they remain urgent measures to be adopted by all sectors, echelons, and primary production units in order to create new changes in the material supply work in order to accelerate production and gradually stabilize the market, prices, money, and the people's livelihood.

#### DONG THAP HOLDS PROVINCIAL PARTY CONGRESS

BK220418 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] From 20 to 24 October, Dong Thap Province held its fourth party organization congress with the participation of 382 official delegates representing 7,500 party members. Over the past 5 years, the masses of all strata, party cadres and members, and soldiers in the province have united in the struggle to overcome difficulties caused by natural calamities and shortages of supplies and fuel and stepped up production, thereby continuously improving the province's socioeconomic situation and creating favorable conditions for development in the following years.

After spending much time discussing and assessing the outstanding shortcomings, the congress defined the orientations for socioeconomic development between now and the year 1990, which consist of mobilizing capital and supplies for and broadly applying science and technology to comprehensive agricultural production in order to bring rice production to 800,000 metric tons, averaging 600 kg of paddy per capita a year; upgrading the winter-spring rice crop to the annual main production season; setting up concentrated industrial crop areas to plant such crops as soybeans, mung beans, peanuts, sesame, tobacco, and sugarcane; doubling the ratio of short-term industrial crops over 1985; transforming areas planted in fruit trees having economic value to export items such as coconuts and bananas; planting mangroves on an additional 10,000 hectares in the acid-soil area already earmarked for this purpose; allocating lands and mangroves to production collectives and intercollectives for production and management purposes; consolidating state farms into agricultural-forestry-fishery-processing industry units to tap the potentials of the Plain of Reeds; perfecting the network of livestock breeder, feed, and veterinary medicine stations; adopting investment and pricing policies designed to stimulate cattle and fowl breeding and especially hog breeding in the the family and collectivized sectors in order to bring the total number of hogs to 200,000 and that of water buffaloes and cows to 46,000; reorganizing the raising, fishing, and processing of marine products; encouraging the raising of lobsters in order to turn out 500-600 metric tons of unprocessed lobsters; concentrating efforts on consolidating and developing the engineering, communication and transportation, postal, and electricity sectors; rapidly building facilities for producing construction materials and processing agricultural, forestry, marine products; increasing the value of industrial and artisan and handicrafts products to 150 million dong, double the present amount; paying attention to building medium- and small-size hydroelectrical projects to ensure enough water for planting 2 rice crops, industrial crops, and mangroves; repairing and rebuilding a total of 6,590 classrooms and 145 dispensaries and maternity homes totaling 3,360 beds to eliminate the need to hold 3 or 4 classes a day and protect the people's health; continuing to invest in and build material bases for production collectives; and perfecting the system of product contracts, expanding the various branches and trades, and setting up industrial-agricultural-commercial-credit models to create conditions for developing production and business, contributing to capital accumulation, increasing the income of

both the collectives and their members, building a new countryside, and firmly maintaining local political security.

Resolute efforts will be made to do away with bureaucratic centralism, officialism, and state subsidies; ensure the basic units' right to autonomy in production and business; rapidly remove the restrictions placed on planning, supply and raw material distribution, and capital funding; renovate supervisory work from the provincial level to the grass roots; constantly consolidate the party committee echelons; strengthen the administrative apparatus, economic organs, mass organizations, and the public security and armed forces; select qualified and capable young and female cadres having professional skills and scientific-technical knowledge for appointment to leading organs; and struggle against manifestations of bureaucratism, pessimism, and the lack of discipline within the party as well as in socioeconomic management.

The congress elected a new executive committee comprising 46 full members and 13 alternate members and nominated a delegation to attend the sixth national party congress. The new executive committee has an average age of 45, nearly 8 years younger than the previous one. The percentage of female committee members is almost double that of the previous committee.

#### HANOI NOTES GRAIN PRODUCTION IN PROVINCES

BK180952 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Nov 86

["Report" by radio correspondent on grain production in Son La and Lai Chau Provinces]

[Excerpt] Dear friends: In general, grain production in the two northwestern provinces over the past 5 years has undergone some changes. In 1985, Lai Chau attained 145,000 metric tons and Son La 155,000 metric tons. The average rate of increase in grain production in these two provinces was more than 7 percent. The average per capita grain distribution of Lai Chau was 360 kg and Son La 270 kg. The quantity of grain supplied by the central government also reduced sharply, in Lai Chau for example, from 7,000 metric tons in 1976-80 to 3,500 metric tons in 1981-85.

These efforts by Lai Chau and Son La have minimized difficulties for the state and contributed significantly to solving the problem of rear service on the spot and improving the fighting strength of the local armed forces. Moreover, the increase in grain production has served as a basis for this region to develop its three strong positions -- afforestation, industrial crop cultivation, and animal husbandry.

For example, in 1985 the number of hogs in Lai Chau reached 130,000 head -- the largest number ever recorded -- and Son La 240,000 head. The number of buffalo and cattle also developed vigorously. In Son La alone, the number of these animals in 1985 increased to 70,000-80,000 head. Meanwhile, some areas concentrated on industrial crops -- such as tea in Tam Duong District, special-product plants in Muong Lay District, and precious medical plants and seed pepper in Sinh Ho and Phong Tho Districts, Lai Chau Province; and special-product plants in Song Ma District and tea in Moc Chau, Kim Chung, and Mai Son Districts, Son La Province.

However, some of the views discussed at the recent Lai Chau and Son La provincial party organization congresses have revealed many shortcomings in grain production in the northwestern region during the recent years, both in terms of acreage and productivity. Agricultural production still relied mainly on its self-supplied and self-sufficient economy.

According to statistics compared with the 1976-80 5-year period, Lai Chau's grain productivity in the 1981-85 period dropped by 0.37 percent, with the productivity of subsidiary crops alone being reduced by 0.92 percent, while Son La's subsidiary crop yield in terms of paddy decreased by 20,000 metric tons. On the contrary, the cultivated area on slopes has expanded too fast. In 1985, the cultivated area on slopes in Lai Chau expanded to 230,000 hectares -- a three-fold increase over 1980 -- while the cultivated area in the lowlands expanded by less than 230 hectares. In 1975, the slash-burn and upland area in Son La was 7,000 hectares. However, by 1980, this area had expanded to 40,000 hectares. The excessive expansion of the slash-burn and upland area at a time when the rice yield on lowland fields has not increased noticeably or evenly -- due to a failure to practice intensive cultivation -- not only destabilized the grain output but also constituted an extremely important problem, that is, the inability to preserve forests. [passage omitted]

#### HO CHI MINH PORT SHOWS INCREASED ACTIVITY

OW200947 Hanoi VNA in English 0739 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 20 -- A new day is dawning at Saigon harbor. Among 18 ships anchored at 12 wharves waiting for loading or unloading, several freighters bearing Vietnamese ensigns stand near ocean-liners flying foreign flags. Huge cranes line up the wharves, handling goods between the freighters and the waiting trucks. The lively atmosphere and zealous work at the port from early morning till late night have impressed many visitors with the developments of Ho Chi Minh's economy. Every year, the port witnesses the import and export of millions of tonnes of goods including products of the engineering, petrochemical, commodity and processing industries.

The city's industry has constantly developed over the past years. Many industrial establishments including steel rolling mills, machine tools enterprises, food and foodstuff processing establishments, textile mills, rubber and oil processing factories, chemical works, and ship-yards have been built.

Its textile industry has annually produced more than one hundred million metres of fabrics of different kinds. The city has turned out more than 50 million pairs of shoe uppers for export a year. It processed food and foodstuffs ranging from frozen seafoods, canned fruits and [word indistinct] to vegetable oil which have been highly appreciated by foreign customers.

In a not distant future, with special attention given to the development of electronic industry, petro-chemical industry, bio-industry and basic chemistry, Ho Chi Minh City will keep abreast with the production and living tempo of major industrial centres in the world.

The siren of an ocean-liner which is about to dock at the port is blowing. The ship carrying the Panamanian flag is steered by the tugboat CSG 240 led by navigator labour hero Ton Tho Khuong. The boat was awarded the title "hero unit" by the State Council recently for its outstanding achievements in the navigation work.

Great efforts are being made to expand the harbor and build two new wharves to facilitate the exportation of vegetables and fruit, and other goods produced by the city and surrounding areas.



AUSTRALIAHAYDEN LAUDS AQUINO ACTION AGAINST ENRILE

BK240658 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, has given his backing to the Philippine president, Mrs Aquino, in her dispute with the country's defense minister. Mr. Hayden said President Aquino had no alternative but to sack Mr Enrile following an abortive coup attempt at the weekend.

[Begin Tony Hill recording] Mr Hayden said the sacking of Mr Enrile was the sort of decisive action that was needed. The effectiveness of the Aquino government had already deteriorated markedly, and if Mr Enrile had not been removed, it would have deteriorated further making a success of the government a matter for speculation.

Mr Hayden said to prevent more destabilization, the armed forces chief, General Ramos, had to hold the military together with firm discipline and maintain an accountability to civilian authority. However, only time would tell how successful the Aquino government would be.

The foreign minister said President Aquino still faced many problems. The economy was in a mess, poverty and hunger led to dissatisfaction, and entrenched interests that had done well under the corrupt regime of former President Marcos still control some large areas in the provinces. [end recording]

CAR BOMB BLAST DAMAGES TURKISH CONSULATE

BK230320 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0230 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] The remains of a human body have been found where a car bomb exploded beneath the Turkish Consulate in Melbourne. Police believe the person killed was standing outside the car, possibly shortly after planting the bomb which severely damaged the consulate in the suburb of South Yarra. No one has yet claimed responsibility for the car bomb blast in which a woman inside the building was slightly injured. Police say the early morning blast was larger than the car bomb explosion outside the Russell Street police headquarters in Melbourne earlier this year. One person, a policewoman, was killed in that blast which injured more than 20 other people. A Radio Australia reporter in Melbourne, Pat Connelly, has more on today's bombing.

[Begin recording] The assistant commissioner on crime matters, Mr Paul (Delanis), says the bomb was much bigger than the one that exploded outside the Russell Street police headquarters 8 months ago. He says today's bomb scattered the human remains so widely that identification will take quite some time. He says the car in which it was planted was damaged much worse than the one in Russell Street. The consulate office, on the lowest of five stories in the Caroline Street building, was unoccupied but a young woman studying on the third floor suffered cuts. A task force headed by Detective Inspector (Darrell Clark), who lead the investigation into the Russell Street bombing, is already probing today's blast. [end recording]

Police and firemen are still trying to assess the damage caused by the bomb blast. The fire brigade says windows in about 20 surrounding shops and restaurants were blown in, causing some damage inside the shops. They say the entire floor which houses the consulate appears to have been destroyed.



Police, forensic, and bomb experts are continuing to search for any unexploded material in the building and on the street. The building also houses a number of other offices, including solicitor's rooms and an artist's studio.

The Turkish ambassador in Canberra, Mr Sahinbas, says he doubts that the bomb was aimed at the consulate and could have been directed at one of the other tenants in the building. He says the consulate occupies only one of the five floors in the building and the blast could have been intended for any of the other tenants. Mr Sahinbas says today is not a significant one in the Turkish national calendar and he sees no reason why the consulate would have been singled out.

During the 1970's and early 1980's, Armenian groups seeking to retaliate for Turkish injustices to Armenians since 1915 killed more than 30 Turkish diplomats in Europe and North America. In December 1980, the Turkish consul general in Sydney, Mr Sirak Ariyak, and his bodyguard were shot dead by gunmen who escaped. The Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide later claimed responsibility for the killings. The group said it is responsible for the deaths of about a dozen Turkish officials.

#### Group Claims Responsibility

BK230202 Hong Kong AFP in English 0149 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Sydney, Nov 213 (AFP) -- An organisation calling itself the "Greek-Bulgarian-Armenian Front" claimed responsibility for a bomb attack early Sunday on the Turkish consulate in Melbourne.

The claim was made in a telephone call to the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESS office here in which the caller said "there will be more attacks by the Greek-Bulgarian-Armenian front."

The caller read a statement listing a number of grievances against Turkey including the creation of a Turkish republic in Cyprus.

A huge explosion extensively damaged a five-storey building housing the Turkish Consulate here early Sunday morning, causing minor injuries to a woman on the third floor.

Fire officers said the source of the blast, which occurred shortly after 2 a.m., appeared to have been in a car parked on the ground floor of the building.

The Turkish consulate is located on the first floor of the office building about four kilometres (3.2 miles) from the centre of Melbourne.

Melbourne's chief fire officer Laurie Lavell said the blast had wrecked the consulate.

#### Police Investigate

BK240924 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] People investigating the bombing of the Turkish Consulate building in Melbourne have released details of the car used to carry the explosives. The car was purchased in a private sale about 14 hours before the blast in which one person died and another was slightly injured.

Police estimated the bomb, which exploded in the basement car park of the 5-story building containing the consulate, weighed about 4 kg.

More from Radio Australia's police reporter in Melbourne, (Jill Atkins):

[Begin recording] (Atkins) Police say the white 1973 Holden Torana was bought by two 35-year-old men for a few hundred dollars cash at midday on Saturday. Descriptions of the two men have been provided but police will only say that they are of southern European origin. They say the identities of the men are not known as purchase papers for the vehicles were not completed at the time of the sale. Police were able to trace the car by its engine number which was found amongst the blast debris.

Chief Superintendent (Kevin Holliday) says it is too early to tell if the man killed in yesterday's blast was one of the two men who bought the car, but police are still working on the theory that the man died when the bomb went off prematurely.

(Holliday) Well, we suspect that perhaps the detonation took place while the person was manipulating it. It's just speculation at this stage. [end recording]

#### Hayden Condemns Bombing

BK240759 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Police investigating the bombing of the Turkish Consulate building in Melbourne say they have an important lead into the identity of the bombers. They say details will not be revealed until later today as the specially appointed task force continues investigations into the explosion. One person died and another was slightly injured in what police estimate as a 4 kg bomb exploded in the basement car park of the 5-story building.

The remains of a man, possibly the bomber, was found nearby and the building and adjacent shops were extensively damaged. Police investigating the explosion say the information gathered on the car involved has left them with an open mind as to whether the consulate was the intended target. However, another spokesman said the other four floors of the building were occupied by only small businesses.

In Canberra, the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, said all information on terror groups would be made available to police carrying out the investigations. (Will Askins) reports:

[Begin (Askins) recording] A group calling itself the Greek-Bulgarian-Armenian Front has claimed responsibility for the attack, but Mr Hayden says the Foreign Affairs Department has no knowledge of the organization. He says federal government ministers would soon consider a detailed report on the explosion and they had reviewed security procedures particularly for foreign representatives in Australia. Mr Hayden said Australia would not tolerate acts of terrorism, and he condemned in the strongest term those responsible for the car bomb explosion. [end recording]

#### FIRST INTELLIGENCE INSPECTOR GENERAL APPOINTED

BK210723 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] The federal government has appointed Australia's first inspector general of intelligence and security. Mr (Neil McKennas), a former journalist and deputy secretary of the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, has been appointed to the watchdog role over Australia's intelligence and security agencies.

The prime minister, Mr Hawke, said the inspector general will occupy a pivotal position in ensuring the accountability of the various agencies. He said Mr (McKennis) will assist ministers in ensuring the agencies acted with legality and propriety and that they respected human rights.

Radio Australia's national affairs correspondent, Tony Hill, says the inspector general will have the widest powers over the Australian Security Intelligence Organization [ASIO]. He also will be able to conduct inquiries as a result of complaints from members of the public, at the request of a minister, or at his own initiative.

The creation of the Office of the Inspector General of Intelligence and Security follows a recommendation in the Hope Royal Commission reports on the intelligence and security agencies.

#### PAPUA NEW GUINEA

##### AUSTRALIAN REPORTS ON DEMONSTRATIONS CRITICIZED

BK240806 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Papua New Guinea's prime minister, Mr Wingti, has described as outrageous last week's violent demonstrations after the death of former deputy prime minister, Sir Iambakey Okuk. Mr Wingti says the Australian media aggravated the situation.

In a prepared statement, Mr Wingti said that the period of mourning for Sir Iambakey was marred by some outrageous incidents of lawlessness. The prime minister said the violence by a minority of people has brought shame to the nation and damaged Papua New Guinea's image abroad.

Mr Wingti said he was concerned at what he described as very biased and sensational news reporting by the Australian media, particularly the television coverage by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation [ABC].

Radio Australia is the overseas service of the ABC.

AQUINO ACCEPTS ENRILE RESIGNATION; NAMES ILETO

WA230746 Paris AFP in English 0735 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 23 (AFP) -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino on Sunday announced that she had fired Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. In a televised address after an emergency cabinet meeting that followed an alleged coup attempt, Mrs. Aquino said she told her entire cabinet to tender their resignations and that she was accepting Mr. Enrile's.

She appointed Deputy Defense Minister Rafael Ileta, a retired general, defense minister. Mrs. Aquino also gave a stern warning to communist rebels to heed her November 30 deadline for a ceasefire to be forged.

## Aquino Statement

HK230746 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in English 0730 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Statement by President Corazon Aquino -- location not given -- broadcast live -- broadcast in progress]

[Text] ... As indecision. This cannot continue. It is clear that the extreme left has no interest in the peace we have continually offered. I have therefore given the government negotiating panel until the end of the month to produce a cease-fire or terminate all further negotiations.

This morning I summoned the cabinet to a special meeting. I have directed all cabinet members to give me their resignations. Those who do not do so we shall nonetheless consider resigned. Almost all have tendered their resignations. I am expecting the remaining few to do so before the end of the day. This will give the government a chance to start all over again.

I have accepted the resignation of Minister Enrile, and have appointed Deputy Minister Rafael Ileta to be the new defense minister. Ileta comes well recommended, with a distinguished military and diplomatic record. I shall be asking for the other resignations in the next few days.

We need a fresh start. The chief of staff, General Ramos, has taken preventive measures against the recklessness of some elements in the military. I hereby give notice to all those who may be inclined to exploit the present situation that the sternest measure will be taken against them, if they try.

I have appealed again and again to all sectors in our society of our country to unite in the protection of our democracy and in the reconstruction of our country in the same spirit in which we won liberation. Let us work as one for the preservation of our freedom and the progress of our nation.

[Following in Tagalog] I am calling on all of you, my dear countrymen, let us continue helping each other taking care of our freedom. Thank you very much.



## Cabinet Ministers Resign

HK230924 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Speech by President Corazon Aquino at Luneta Grandstand at gathering to mark opening of Manila eucharistic year -- live]

[Text] Your Eminence Jaime Cardinal Sin, Your Eminence Ricardo Cardinal Vidal, bishops of the Philippines, members of the clergy, my beloved countrymen: Good afternoon to all of you. [applause]

I think that our prayers are being answered because we have been able to conduct a peaceful undertaking this afternoon. I have announced on television that all of my cabinet ministers resigned. They tendered their letters of resignation. [applause and cries] I accepted the resignation of Minister Enrile [applause] and our new minister of defense is Rafael Ilete [more applause].

I will undertake more changes in our government, and I will announce them in the next few days. Now I ask you to continue our prayers, to continue helping one another. We need to unite. I said this very often. Let us forget our differences. It is urgent that we help each other because our country faces enormous problems. However, I believe that with the help from each one of us, we will succeed. What is needed is our unity and to continue loving each other. This is what God asks of us and what our country asks of us. Many thanks. [applause]

Let us continue helping each other in peaceful way. Good afternoon to all. [applause]

AQUINO WORKING ON COMPOSITION OF NEW CABINET

OW240453 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] According to an NHK news coverage team in Manila, President Aquino began working to form her second cabinet this morning. She took a major step to reform her leadership yesterday for the first time since she took power in February; she dismissed Defense Minister Enrile and effected the total resignation of her first cabinet.

Since 0900 President Aquino has been working to form a new cabinet together with close aids, including spokesman [Teodoro] Benigno and former cabinet members. What to do with the eight ministers of the so-called leftist group, including Executive Secretary Arroyo and Labor and Employment Minister Sanchez, is the focal point in the formulation of the new cabinet. Mr. Enrile, who was purged in a political change of government yesterday, has long asked for the dismissal of these eight ministers.

No decision has yet been reached on members of the new cabinet except Mr Ilete, former deputy defense minister, who was promoted to succeed Mr Enrile as defense minister.

On the other hand, the atmosphere at Camp Aguinaldo has now been restored to normal. A tense situation once prevailed around the base when a rumor circulated yesterday afternoon that soldiers loyal to Mr Enrile were making unusual movements.

Under these circumstances, new Defense Minister Ilete held a press conference at the Defense Ministry in Camp Aguinaldo. He appealed to the people to be at ease, saying that all national military forces are now under the control of Chief of Staff Ramos.

'I WAS NOT FIRED,' ENRILE TELLS ROME PAPER

AU241224 Rome ANSA in English 1210 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, November 24 -- "I was not fired. I brought the government down in order to obtain a clarification" on the nation's direction outgoing Philippine Defence Minister Juan "Johnny" Ponce Enrile told the Rome daily IL MESSAGGERO in a telephone interview from his Manila residence. "For weeks" Enrile continued, "I have been seeking a clarification and if the government's downfall was needed to achieve this, then so be it."

Enrile went on to claim that "I have never intended to overthrow (Philippine President) Cory Aquino. My protests, as well as those of high military officials and political figures, was based on concern that our nation would fall into communist hands."

The former defence minister then affirmed that his relations with Aquino continued to be "very friendly" and that during recent meetings with her "several pacts" had been made. "If these pacts are respected" Enrile concluded, "I will be the first to rejoice. If not, then anything could happen. But the communists should not fool themselves: The Philippines will never become red."

MINISTER ONGPIN COMMENTS ON CABINET REVAMP

HK240826 Hong Kong AFP in English 0814 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 24 (AFP) -- Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin said here Monday that he was surprised President Corazon Aquino waited so long to sack her controversial defence minister and reshuffle her cabinet. "I have always wondered myself why it took so long" to remove Mr Enrile, reshuffle the cabinet and take a strong line on the communist insurgency, Mr Ongpin told the Foreign Correspondents Association here.

He also said that the call to reshuffle the cabinet had come from Mrs Aquino, and that he hoped she would go ahead with a sweeping revamp. "There are certain inefficiencies in the way that some of the ministries are being run and it is a good time to make the changes," Mr Ongpin said.

Giving details of Sunday's cabinet meeting, Mr Ongpin said it had begun with the presentation of a report from General Fidel Ramos, after which the Armed Forces chief personally gave a briefing. He denied that there had been any deal struck between Gen Ramos and Mrs Aquino under which Gen Ramos agreed to break with Mr Enrile in return for a cabinet revamp and a harder line on the communists.

He refused to give details on what other ministers might be replaced, but said that he understood the president had already decided on some ministers she wanted to remove, and was considering others.

A final decision would be made within a few days, Mr Ongpin said, but Mrs Aquino had pledged to tell cabinet ministers individually that their resignations had been accepted before making any public announcement.

Mr Ongpin also said that there had been some difference of opinion within the cabinet when the matter was discussed Sunday as to how sweeping the changes should be. He was among those who favoured sweeping changes, but others wanted a less comprehensive revamp, he said.

Mr Ongpin gave details of Sunday's emergency cabinet meeting following an alleged coup plot involving Mr Enrile.

He said Mrs Aquino asked all ministers present to write out their resignations, and that Mr Enrile had not been invited to the meeting. Asked why Mr Enrile was not invited, Mr Ongpin said it was clear that his position was to be discussed and that this might be embarrassing for him.

Mrs Aquino had said that her meeting with Mr Enrile later in the day, when he was told of the resignation request, was "the best meeting they had ever had," because they were "on the same wavelength."

Mr Ongpin said he believed that Mr Enrile's departure had brought stability to the political situation.

Asked about continuing problems such as the communist insurgency, Mr Ongpin said that the resolution of a lot of these issues depended on a "close working relationship" between Mrs Aquino and the Defense Ministry.

He refused to comment on whether there had been a personality clash or if the problems were based on ideological differences, saying "it's water under the bridge."

The key factor in maintaining stability in the future would be a planned plebiscite on a new constitution in February, on which Mrs Aquino is staking the legitimacy of her rule, Mr Ongpin said. "She will win hands down," he predicted.

On the cabinet meeting, he said there had been no mention beforehand that the cabinet would be asked to resign. "All we knew was that we were called to an eight o'clock meeting to discuss the events of the prior evening."

After Gen Ramos gave his briefing, the cabinet was called on to make a decision as to whether they could continue to tolerate a situation with coup rumours virtually every week. "The president said basically... that the situation had become intolerable, and she wanted to discuss with the cabinet what should be done about it, and then the discussion proceeded from there."

"But I think at some point in time she made it very clear that she wanted the cabinet revamped, that she wanted first of all" the resignation of Mr Enrile but also a revamp of other posts.

NDF STATEMENT 'WELCOMES' ENRILE'S DEPARTURE

OW231239 Tokyo KYODO in English 1230 GMT 23 Nov 86

[By Oliver Tevew]

[Excerpts] Manila, Nov. 23 KYODO -- President Corazon Aquino blunted another attempt to overthrow her government, sacked Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, asked her cabinet ministers to resign and set [a] deadline for the peace talks with communist-led insurgents in a move to demonstrate she is in command. [passage omitted] The resignation of cabinet ministers leaves Aquino with a clean state to put new faces in the government, a move apparently made in response to "recommendations" by Ramos in behalf of the armed forces. [passage omitted] Aquino's tough statement in setting a deadline for the peace talks with the underground left-wing coalition, National Democratic Front (NDF), is also another concession to Ramos who, like Enrile, has questioned the sincerity of the rebels. [passage omitted]

The NDF in a statement signed by rebel negotiator Satur Ocampo said it "welcomes the departure" of Enrile from the cabinet but found it "unfortunate" that Aquino blamed the insurgents for delays in reaching a temporary ceasefire agreement. "We are gravely concerned that President Aquino's harsh words do indeed reflect the unyielding militarist pressure on her to abandon the peace process and inflict all-out war on the revolutionary forces and the people," the NDF said. The NDF said the political crisis "is being exploited by U.S. imperialism" [and] identified Ramos and Iloilo as "well-known for their consistency and rabidness in supporting and implementing U.S. schemes in our country." [passage omitted]

REGIONAL REACTIONS TO AQUINO DECISIONS NOTED

HK240751 Hong Kong AFP in English 0739 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Undated, Nov 24 (AFP) [no place-name as received] -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino's sacking of her defense minister and the rest of her cabinet brought a cautious welcome Monday from other countries in the region, but many warned that she still faced daunting tasks. In Australia, Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said Monday that his government fully backed moves by Mrs Aquino to bring stable government to her country and supported her efforts to implement economic, social and political reforms. The Australian Government had been concerned at reports over recent weeks of various attempts to destabilise the Aquino Administration, he said in a press statement. He said he shared Mrs Aquino's hope that there would be a positive response to her appeal to all sectors in the Philippines to unite in the protection of democracy and in the reconstruction of the country.

In China, the PEOPLE'S DAILY carried a front-page report of the Manila events that omitted any mention of Mrs Aquino's stated determination to take a harder line towards the communist insurgency. Neither the PEOPLE'S DAILY nor any other publication ran commentaries on the situation in the Philippines and officials at the Foreign Ministry accepted a question about developments there without comment. Analysts said omission of Mrs Aquino's stiffening attitude towards the insurgency reflected official sensitivity about China's ideologically-awkward position as a communist country enjoying warm ties with a government fighting local communists.

In Japan, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said his government would closely watch political developments in the Philippines, but told reporters Sunday: "I think we should be better informed of the political situation there before deciding on how to cope with the latest development."



Foreign Ministry sources, meanwhile, said Japan hoped that the new cabinet to be formed soon would be firmly united under the leadership of Mrs Aquino.

In Indonesia, the leading daily KOMPAS, said in an editorial that in sacking Mr Enrile, Mrs Aquino had made a choice that would be important in strengthening her government to meet the serious challenges ahead. The newspaper said Mr Enrile's opposition to Mrs Aquino had made the Manila Government "lame."

In Malaysia, the pro-government NEW STRAITS TIMES Monday said that the timely and crucial support from military chief Fidel Ramos had strengthened Mrs Aquino's position. "Mrs Aquino needs all the support to tackle such daunting tasks as restoring political stability and democracy, revitalising the national economy, eradicating poverty amongst the masses, and coming to grips with a fast-growing and threatening communist insurgency," the newspaper said in an editorial.

The paper said that the Philippine Armed Forces chief, a West Point-trained general known to command the loyalty of the majority in the military, had shown again that he was prepared to act when necessary. "Mr Ramos' support for the president has no doubt enhanced his status and influence," the newspaper said.

The editorial said that Mr Enrile had been more than a thorn in the flesh, closely associated as he was with a group of colonels who should have known that military coups really belong to history. "Mr Enrile has emerged as a potentially powerful rival to Mrs Aquino but it is still too early to say whether his resignation has signalled the end of a power struggle in Manila," the newspaper said.

In Singapore, the LIANHE WANBAO newspaper carried an editorial Sunday evening recalling events of recent weeks, including the assassination of labor leader Rolando Olalia, a bomb blast in a Manila department store and Gen. Ramos' public call for removal of incompetent ministers. "Will Aquino's democracy be able to withstand another major upheaval?" the newspaper asked.

In Thailand, Foreign Ministry spokesman Sarot Chawanavirat said the ministry was still considering the Manila events and would issue a statement Tuesday.

"It had to happen," was the English-language newspaper THE NATION's reaction to Mrs Aquino's sacking of her Defense Minister. "Enrile had to go and if Mrs Aquino has to be faulted it is that she allowed him a free rein for too long," the newspaper said.

"Apart from the strong indications of an Enrile-backed coup, Mrs Aquino's tough action demanding the resignation of the entire cabinet -- obviously spurred on by Ramos -- was the result of three political assassinations within 11 days," it continued.

The English-language BANGKOK POST, considered close to the government, wrote in an editorial that "although it might be premature, a sigh of relief seems the only reaction to what has unfolded in Manila.

"President Corazon Aquino has shown that she is up to the job, as dramatic as it has become of late."

The POST added: "At this early stage she would appear to have bested her erstwhile opponents."

ILETO MEETS WITH ARMED FORCES REFORM GROUP

HK240531 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT  
24 Nov 86

[Text] Newly appointed Defense Minister Rafael Ileta held his first news conference early last night at Camp Aguinaldo. Ileta called the news conference after meeting with the commanders of the major services of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines and with Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos. He gave the assurance that the crisis brought about by the resignation of Enrile has been defused. Ileta thanked President Aquino for the confidence she has shown in appointing him to the Ministry of National Defense and he vowed to do the best he can to unite all functions of the military.

Colonel Gringo Honasan, head of the security group of former Minister Enrile last night made a courtesy call on the new defense minister. Honasan was accompanied by 20 other members of the "Reform the Armed Forces Movement [RAM]," including Lieutenant Colonel Ed Kapunan and Navy Captain Rex Robles. In a brief interview after their courtesy call, Honasan said they all agreed on the call of the new minister for unity in the military.

For his part, Ileta described his meeting with the RAM people as pleasant. He also disclosed last night that an informal investigation is being conducted on the rumored coup d'etat. He said the probe, which he referred to as an intelligence operation, will determine if there is really a need for a formal investigation.

ILETO TO ASSESS PLANS; DEFENSE OFFICIAL RESIGNS

HK240721 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] New Defense Minister Rafael Ileta said today that he would need a few days to assess the insurgency situation before announcing his policies. In an interview in his office at Camp Aguinaldo, Ileta said that at present he is not yet ready to announce his plans, but that he would study the situation carefully.

Meanwhile, Mario Espina, assistant secretary for installations and logistics of the Defense Ministry, presented his letter of resignation to Minister Ileta this morning. Espina is the first ministry official to resign following the resignation of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

DEFENSE MINISTER ILETO'S CAREER PROFILED

HK231138 Hong Kong AFP in English 1134 GMT 23 Nov 86

[By Mynardo MacAraig]

[Text] Manila, Nov 23 (AFP) -- New Philippine Defense Minister Rafael Ileta, 66, who was appointed by President Corazon Aquino Sunday after she sacked Juan Ponce Enrile, boasts a sterling record in military service and diplomacy.

The retired major general, like Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos, is a product of the U.S. West Point Academy. After graduating in 1943, he saw action against Japan in New Guinea and the Philippines with the Alamo Scout Rangers.

He joined the Philippine Army in 1950, choosing to remain in the U.S. Scout Rangers immediately after the war and the U.S. grant of Philippine independence in 1946. Over the next five years, Mr. Ileta organized and commanded the Philippine Scout Rangers, the commando unit of the Army. The rangers were at the vanguard of the successful government campaign against communist insurgents in the central plains of Luzon.

Despite his military duties, he earned a law degree from the University of Manila in 1953.

Mr. Ileta joined the diplomatic circle in 1955, serving first as military attache to Saigon and Laos before returning to the military to serve first as deputy chief of staff then vice chief of staff -- the second highest position in the military -- from 1967 to 1978.

It was while he was deputy chief of staff that President Ferdinand Marcos consulted him about the possibility of declaring martial law. He argued against it, but Mr. Marcos ignored his objections and declared martial law in 1972.

Like other generals who opposed martial law, he was sent out of the country as an ambassador, first to Iran, then to Thailand from 1975 to 1986.

After Mr. Marcos was overthrown in a largely peaceful revolt in February, he was appointed deputy defense minister by President Corazon Aquino.

Mr. Ileta is widely regarded here as a staunch anti-communist and pro-American figure, and unlike the vocal Mr. Enrile, he has kept a low profile since returning from Bangkok.

#### RAMOS DENIES CRITICISM OF AQUINO GOVERNMENT

HK211139 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0949 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] We have a clarification today from the armed forces regarding reports that General Ramos allegedly criticized the Aquino government on its insurgency policy. According to reports, Ramos claimed that the Aquino government's peace and reconciliation policies failed. This matter was clarified by General Ramos and relayed by Captain Anselmo Cabingan of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Public Information Office. Here is the report.

[Begin Cabingan recording in English] I deny saying that the leadership of President Aquino has failed in its reconciliation and peace efforts with the CPP-NPA or words to that effect. I only said that statistics showed a greater number of communist rebel returnees were recorded in 1985 as compared to 1986, or up to November 15, 1986.

The purging of left-leaning cabinet members is not among the recommendations of senior AFP generals and myself. Our recommendation was for the immediate replacement of cabinet officials who have not performed adequately, especially in putting into operation in the field the mechanisms for efficient government performance. We have refrained from any recommendation regarding the reconvening of the defunct Batasan or the immediate holding of presidential and vice presidential elections.

I did say that the insurgents have adopted a harder line against the government, that the insurgents have continued to show their insincerity towards the president's and the government's peace initiatives by way of continued attacks on town halls and police stations, assassination of local officials, and the imposition of "revolutionary progressive taxes" not only in large business enterprises but also on the small people. I also said that the New Armed Forces of the Philippines' campaign or campaign plan improves on that of the previous administration by adopting reconciliation as the third component of its strategy in addition to security and development. Signed: General Ramos. [end recording]

That was the statement read this afternoon by Captain Cabingan of the AFP Public Information Office.

GENERAL SAYS 'MINI-COUP' ATTEMPT 'CRUSHED'

HK230314 Hong Kong AFP in English 0310 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Bacolod. Philippines, Nov 23 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino has crushed an attempt by a military faction to convene the defunct National Assembly and install Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile as acting President, a military official said here Sunday.

Brigadier General Domingo Rio, a military commander in the central Philippines, said Armed Forces chief Fidel Ramos called him at 2 a.m. local time (1800 GMT Saturday) and informed him of a plot by a segment of the military to "reconvene the Batasang Pambansa (National Assembly) and install Minister Enrile as acting President."

The general, who described the attempt as a "mini-coup," told a radio station in an interview that the armed forces has "managed to preserve our unity and take orders only" from Gen. Ramos.

According to the plan, Brig. Gen. Rio said, former MP's loyal to deposed President Ferdinand Marcos were also to convene at the National Assembly building and reclaim their positions, which they lost when Mrs. Aquino abolished the legislature in March.

It was not immediately known if Mrs. Enrile was aware of the plot.

(In Manila, Gen. Ramos was meeting with Mrs. Aquino and members of her cabinet as military contingents guarded key government and communications facilities including the legislative building.

(Eyewitnesses said Mr. Enrile and Vice President Salvador Laurel were not among those who entered the presidential palace which was barred to reporters Sunday, both officials were unavailable for comment.

(The official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) quoted Brigadier General Romulo Querubin as saying in the central city of Cebu near Bacolod that there had been an abortive attempt to take over civilian government control.

(Brig. Gen. Querubin declared that his command was behind the Aquino government and appealed to people to stay calm, PNA said.

(He was quoted as saying that reports of the attempt were relayed to him by higher military headquarters.)



## More on Coup Attempt

HK240905 Hong Kong AFP in English 0856 GMT 24 Nov 86

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Excerpts] Manila, Nov 24 (AFP) -- Infiltrators in a rebel military clique tipped off President Corazon Aquino's government about an impending coup and allowed her to quash the attempt before it began, her spokesman said Monday. Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno also told reporters that "between two to four" cabinet members apart from former Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile were to be replaced by the weekend, but declined to name names. [passage omitted]

"I want to emphasize that that coup never got off the ground. It was squelched from the very beginning. It was checkmated," Mr. Benigno said. "It was detected from the very outset because they were also heavily infiltrated."

Mr. Benigno said the class of 1971 of the Philippine Military Academy (PMA), the vanguard of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM), the pro-Enrile clique, was "no longer as solid and compact as it used to be."

"It has sort of become very loose and many parts of it as a matter of fact had been cracked up already," he added.

Mr. Benigno took pains to stress that the plot was the handiwork of a clique of officers detailed at the Defence Ministry, and indicated that both Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Enrile were relieved at the outcome of the situation.

He said a 16-minute private meeting between Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Enrile, who helped install her to power in February but became her critic and rival, was cordial, and indicated that Mrs. Aquino wanted him to "save face" by resigning.

He avoided linking Mr. Enrile to the plot, saying it was up to the new Defence Minister, retired Major General Rafael Ilete, to conduct any probe. "That I am not sure of, what his role was," he said. "I do not have a definitive account of what actually happened."

Pressed later, he said the plot called for occupying on Sunday morning the building of the defunct National Assembly, dominated by deposed President Ferdinand Marcos's party until Mrs. Aquino abolished the assembly in March.

A total of 180 people including members of RAM, an estimated 700-strong group that helped topple Mr. Marcos, and Marcos allies met Saturday at an Enrile ally's home in preparation for the coup, the spokesman said.

Once convened, the assembly would install former speaker Nicanor Yniguez, a key Marcos ally, as acting president according to the 1973 constitution abolished by Mrs. Aquino along with the assembly in March, he added.

One option of the group was to proclaim support for Mrs. Aquino as a "ploy" in their bid to seize power, Mr. Benigno said, but he did not state what further steps were to be taken along this line.

A general in the central islands, who confirmed the plot had said Sunday that the ultimate goal was to install Mr. Enrile as the country's leader.

Mr. Marcos's New Society Movement (KBL) Party Monday again denied any link to the alleged plot. [passage omitted]

PRO-AQUINO MUSLIM KILLED; TROOPS ON 'RED ALERT'

HK230044 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] A Philippine Muslim leader was shot dead last night after publicly endorsing President Corazon Aquino's proposed constitution, as new rumors of an impending coup swept Manila and troops guarded television stations. Troops at military headquarters said they were poised on super red alert, and television stations which normally shut at midnight kept broadcasting old movies and sports programs well into the early morning hours. Employees of the stations said they were under instructions to continue broadcasting, but refused to say where the orders came from or why there were given.

Small groups of soldiers guarded the television stations. The presidential palace at 0300 had only a few soldiers in front of it and in the street leading to Mrs Aquino's residence.

Government officials said that President Aquino had been informed both of the murder of Ulbert Ulama Tugung, chairman of the autonomous Muslim region in the southern Philippines, and of the coup rumors. They said that armed forces chief Fidel Ramos had called a meeting for today, but gave no further details.

Meantime several thousand soldiers and civilians demonstrated yesterday in the central and southern Philippines to press demands that President Corazon Aquino make changes in the government. About 3,000 soldiers, joined by at least 2,000 civilian sympathizers, staged rallies in military camps in Butuan, on Mindanao Island in the south, and in Cebu. Participants said they intended to continue their vigil through the weekend.

In Cebu, helicopters scattered leaflets setting out demands similar to those made by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile for changes in the government and temporary restoration of the old constitution. In Butuan, the same demands were read out to soldiers and civilians by provincial commander Colonel (Ruben Cabagnot).

LAUREL URGES REPLACEMENT OF 'INCOMPETENT' OIC'S

HK220554 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel continues pressing for the replacement of what he described as incompetent OIC's [officers in charge]. He said the OIC's who were recently replaced were not the ones named on the list the Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] submitted to the president. Aside from this list, Laurel said, he has recommended the replacement of several more OIC's he felt were not qualified for the post.

[Begin Laurel recording] The president has already acted on a number of them -- I don't know exactly which ones -- but she has not acted on the others. Also, we have submitted extra names, because the original list of 106 that we submitted was not complete; it was only a partial list. [end recording]

KBL CHIEF SEES MERGER WITH ENRILE SUPPORTERS

HK240449 Hong Kong AFP in English 0426 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 25 (AFP) -- The sacking of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile may bring about a merger between Mr. Enrile's supporters and the party of former President Ferdinand Marcos, Marcos supporters said here Monday.

Two rightwing parties are likely to unite, possibly with Mr. Enrile to head the new alliance, said Salvador Britanico, secretary-general of the New Society Movement (KBL), the party founded by Mr. Marcos.

Mr. Britanico was referring to a possible merger between the KBL and the Nacionalista Party (NP), set up by Renato Cayetano, a law partner and long associate of Mr. Enrile, who serves as the NP's secretary-general. "The majority of the supporters of Mr. Enrile came from the KBL, (so) the tendency of the KBL and the NP members would be to gravitate towards each other," Mr. Britanico said.

Mr. Enrile was a member of the KBL while he was allied with Mr. Marcos, before leading a largely-peaceful revolt which toppled the president in February and brought Mrs. Aquino into power.

Mr. Cayetano and other NP officials who have supported Mr. Enrile's criticism of Mrs. Aquino's policies in the past, could not be reached for comment.

Mr. Enrile has refused to comment on the situation since a meeting with Mrs. Aquino Sunday, although his wife Christina said he would probably return to the legal profession.

Mr. Britanico also announced that the KBL would hold a press conference here later Monday.

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